FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 118

18 June 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Soviet Delegate Addresses CDE Conference AA 1
Kharkov on USSR Readiness To Come to Terms AA 1
UN Committee on Uses of Space Meets in Vienna AA 2
IZVESTIYA Cites Discussion [15 Jun] AA 2
U.S. 'Walkout' AA 3
Session Ends [Tyupayev] AA 4
Kokoshin Denies Feasibility of Space ABM System AA 4
[MOSCOW NEWS 10 Jun]
Petrosyants on Nuclear Nonproliferation Problems AA 8
[PRAVDA 12 Jun]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Executive Council Adopts Summit Decisions BB 1
Communique on Session BB 1
Chukanov, Gostev, Zamyatin Queried on CEMA BB 2
PRAVDA Summarizes CEMA Summit Proceedings [15 Jun] BB 4
Zubkov Comments on Moscow CEMA Session BB 7
Semenov, Kornilov Discuss CEMA Summit BB 7
Zorin Contrasts CEMA, London Economic Summits BB 9
Prokhorov Assesses CEMA Summit Documents BB 11
Pasko on CEMA Summit Documents' Content BB 12
Comparisons on CEMA Summit Material BB 13
Chernenko Reception Speech BB 13
Jaruzelski Reception Speech BB 13
Departure of Delegations BB 14
CEMA Statement BB 14
CEMA Declaration BB 15

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Vasilyev, Lebedev, Zholkver]
CEMA Conference CC 1
Arms Race CC 4
London Summit CC 4
Third World Debt CC 5
Nuclear Weapons Talks CC 6
Zhang Aiping U.S. Visit, Netherlands Vote Viewed [Gerasimov] CC 7
London, CEMA Economic Summits Contrasted [Gerasimov] CC 8
UNESCO Socialist Commission Ends Work in Budapest CC 9
U.S. Diktat, Blackmail Hit CC 9
Communique Scores U.S. Role CC 10
U.S. Aims, Withdrawal From UNESCO Criticized [Ignatyev] CC 10

UNDP Session Rejects U.S. Interference Ploy CC 11
Academician Examines West Europe-U.S. Relations CC 12
[Trofimenko in Madrid EL PAIS 5 Jun]
U.S. To Transfer Centcom From Florida to Mideast CC 15
[Shabayev]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Statement on Readiness for Talks Scored A 1
Gerasimov: Reagan Hypocritical A 1
Beglov: Statements Unconvincing A 4
Zorin: U.S. Duplicity A 4
PRAVDA Cites U.S. Media on Chernenko Interviews A 5
[15 Jun]
Star Wars Criticism Irritates White House A 6
[Lyutyy]
Bush Senate Tie-Breaker Vote Saves MX Program A 7
U.S. Conducts Another Test of MX Missile A 7
Shultz Demands Congress Adopt Antiterrorism Draft A 8
[Lyutyy]
Reagan Criticized on Human Rights Policies A 8
Senate Human Rights Hearings Called Provocative A 9
[Ignatyev]
Election of New Canadian Prime Minister Noted A 10

CHINA

Zhang Aiping Ends U.S. Visit; Military Ties Noted B 1
IZVESTIYA: Kuomintang Forces Fire on PRC Ships [15 Jun] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

MPR Supports Freeze Appeal, USSR Peace Moves C 1
Kapitsa Meets Japan's Abe on Moscow Stopover C 1
[IZVESTIYA 15 Jun]
Japanese Protest Presence of U.S. Submarine C 1
Pakhomov: KAL-007, Space Shuttle Acted Together C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Army Delegation Ends Moscow Visit E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Jun]
Kampuchean Party Delegation Visits Soviet Union E 1
[PRAVDA 15 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland Prepares for People's Council Elections F 1
[Toporkov in IZVESTIYA 13 Jun]
Polish Economy Improves Thanks to USSR, CEMA F 2
Olszowski Stops in Moscow on Way Home From MPR F 3
Bulgarian Plot in Antonov Case Called Fraud F 3

DPRK Delegation Arrives in Bulgaria for Talks F 4
Tikhonov, Others Awarded Bulgarian Prize F 4
Aliyev, Marchuk at Bulgarian Ceremony in Moscow F 4
Husak Has 'Warm, Friendly' Talks With Kulikov F 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Jun]
SFRY Federal Council Discusses Economic Issues F 5
[PRAVDA 15 Jun]
Materials on Ceausescu Visit Published F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

French Nuclear Tests Go On Despite Protests G 1
Belgian Parties To Declare Stand Against Missiles G 1
FRG Peace Movement To Poll Public on Missiles G 1
V. Sakharov Hits FRG Desire for Return to Reich G 2
Presidium Congratulates New FRG President G 3
Voters Apathetic in European Parliament Elections G 3
U.S. Using W. Europe Terrorism To Smear Left G 3
Comparison of Reports on Gorbachev Talks in Italy G 4
[PRAVDA 15 Jun]
Comparison of Gorbachev Return [PRAVDA 16 Jun] G 4
Soviet Warships Depart Helsinki After Visit G 4
Finland's Social Democrat Congress Ends G 5
[PRAVDA 12 Jun]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ortega, Delegation Visit for Official Talks K 1
U.S., CIA Role Hit K 1
Ponomarev Greets Delegation K 1
Aliyev Receives Ortega, Ruiz K 1
Chernenko Receives Ortega K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Andropov Birth Anniversary Tribute Published R 1
[PRAVDA 15 Jun]
Birthday Meetings Listed [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Jun] R 4
Report on CPSU Decision on WW II Anniversary R 5
Treatment of Shcharanskiy, Bonner Defended [Adamov] R 10
Shevardnadze at Tbilisi Food Industry Meeting R 10

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos 1572 Launched; Functioning Normally U 1
Cosmonauts' Tasks in Orbital Space Station U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Gen Shkadov on Regimental Commander's Qualities V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 May]
TV Shows Aircraft Carrier, VTOL Planes in Action V 6

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES CDE CONFERENCE

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm June 15 TASS -- At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, member of the Soviet delegation Ambassador Igor Andropov in his speech today elucidated the proposal advanced by socialist countries for concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. He drew special attention to the June 4 speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, who said that "conclusion of such a treaty would be a measure of immense political significance, would facilitate a turn for the better in international relations."

Igor Andropov pointed out that the aim of the proposal is to generalise and endorse in treaty form the experience of developing and concretising the principle of non-use of force with due account for the present-day international political situation, including the one in Europe, with regard to nuclear age realities. The pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear, or conventional armaments against one another and, consequently, not to use military force against one another altogether, would be the core provision of the treaty. He said that the treaty could also endorse other pledges directed at creating confidence, developing cooperation and easing military confrontation.

Igor Andropov's statement stressed that representatives of the United States and some of its allies are creating but a semblance of readiness for talks on non-use of force, while, in fact, they show the aspiration to replace the crux of the matter, taking up only military-technical aspects and leaving outside the conference framework major political problems. If this trend remains, one can hardly count on success at Stockholm.

KHARKOV ON USSR READINESS TO COME TO TERMS

LD152053 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 15 Jun 84

["A Resolute, Bold and Genuinely Peaceable Move" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- News analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

June 15 is a remarkable date in the calendar of major international events. Two years ago that day the Soviet Union announced from the rostrum of the 2nd special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament its solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This unilateral pledge took immediate effect there and then.

That was a resolute, bold and genuinely peaceable move. The Soviet Union's initiative has gone [down] in history as a major step toward disarmament and averting the threat of nuclear war. This is an act of principled significance. For if all countries which have nuclear weapons took the same obligation that would be tantamount to the actual prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The meaning of the Soviet initiative is that if there is no first strike there will be no subsequent strikes.

Then what prevents, say, the United States, from taking the same obligation the Soviet Union took unilaterally? Although two years have passed since that day Washington shows no slightest evidence of the desire to follow the noble example of the USSR.

Basing its military doctrine on the thesis that it is possible to limit a nuclear war geographically to the European Continent, the United States is turning Western Europe into a launching pad for its first-strike nuclear missiles. With every new missile stationed on the European soil, the military threat is growing, and not in Europe alone. For those missiles are targetted at areas in the Mediterranean, North Africa and the Middle East.

The two years that have passed since the Soviet Union advanced its far-reaching initiative saw consistent efforts of the USSR -- the principled opponent of competition in the military sphere -- to reverse the arms race. On the very first day of the Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the Soviet Union put forward a series of important proposals that would lessen the level of military confrontation and radically improve the atmosphere of confidence among states.

The Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko formulated the norms which should become binding in relations between nuclear powers. They came to be known abroad as a "code of behavior" of such powers. The norms include the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to regard the prevention of nuclear war as the principal aim of one's policy. The Soviet Union is ready any time to come to terms with other nuclear powers on the mutual recognition of such norms and on imparting an obligatory character to them. However, the United States and its NATO allies to this very day have not responded on the substance of the Soviet initiative, gambling on force and working to attain military superiority.

UN COMMITTEE ON USES OF SPACE MEETS IN VIENNA

LD152228 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The 27th session of UN Committee for Peaceful Use of Outer Space is being held in Vienna.

[Begin V. Mikheyev report] A Soviet delegation led by Academician Gazenko is taking part in the session.

In recent years the danger of outer space being transformed from a sphere of peaceful cooperation into an arena of armed conflicts has increased immeasurably, since the United States is intending to achieve military superiority by the militarization of space. The Soviet Union has been consistently expressing its opposition to the stationing in space of any type of weaponry and has undertaken not to launch antisatellite weapons into space if other countries act likewise.

As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stated, we are proposing to the United States that official talks on this question begin immediately. It is only the United States that is, contrary to the will of the world community, opposed to such talks.

IZVESTIYA Cites Discussion

PM151357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "It Is Necessary To Unblock the Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 14 Jun -- General discussion has opened at the 27th session of the UN Committee for Peaceful Use of Space, which is being held here.

The speeches of the overwhelming majority of delegates express serious alarm at the growing threat of the militarization of outer space, of it being turned into an arena of the arms race. Evidence of this, as is known, was provided by the testing of an anti-satellite weapon in the United States.

International achievements in space research and development, Academician O.G. Gazenko of the USSR Academy of Sciences, head of the Soviet delegation, noted, could be much greater, were space not threatened with the fate of becoming an arena of the arms race and of international conflicts. Through the fault of militaristically-minded circles, the door to war preparations involving outer space is being opened wider and wider.

Clearly aware of the dreadful consequences which the space arms race would engender, the Soviet Union has called on the international community to renounce the deployment of all types of weapons in space and the use of force in space and from space against the earth, the Soviet representative stated. This urgent appeal once again rang out clearly in K.U. Chernenko's replies to the journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith.

The Soviet proposals have been submitted to the Disarmament Conference talks. However, so far there has been no practical progress toward the resolution of this problem. The talks are being blocked by people who stubbornly cling to their illusory plans of achieving military superiority.

There is very serious cause for concern in this respect, the speaker went on. After all, the point is not only that by becoming an arena of military rivalry, space would turn into a source of a constant lethal threat to mankind. The people who are seeking to open up space for their weapons are not merely creating a new sphere of the arms race, they are undermining the possibility of its ever being halted. Responsibility for the present and the future of mankind authoritatively dictates the need to adopt without delay all possible measures to remove the threat which hangs over us, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

U.S. 'Walkout'

LD161315 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The head of an American delegation at the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Otho Eskin, has said that the delegation's refusal to attend a meeting on this score is not a walkout. We are not leaving the committee, he added, but we see no purpose in staying around.

Militarization of outer space was placed on the committee agenda by a resolution of the UN General Assembly. To see no progress [as heard] in staying around for a discussion of this crucial problem is to say that the United States is not interested and couldn't care less. Reagan's star wars program and the peaceful uses of outer space just don't agree with each other.

On Wednesday -- that is, on the eve of Otho Eskin's walkout from the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space -- NASA's unmanned probe, Pioneer 10, passed beyond all known planets and has headed out of the solar system. What's the connection? Well, none whatsoever -- except for the fact that it's one of the few remaining truly peaceful programs by NASA nearing its termination. The spacecraft's 8-watt radio signals become barely audible as they reach earth and soon all contact with it may be lost. There's no connection. It's the timing that's so curious. Otho Eskin doesn't want to discuss peaceful outer space while Pioneer 10 is about to slam the door on the solar system.

Session Ends

LD152218 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna June 15 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev.

A general debate has ended at the 27th session of the U.N. Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It was focused on problems of preventing the militarisation of outer space. The committee discussed also the results of space research, further practical utilisation of the achievements of space science and technology, and promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space.

Representatives of socialist, non-aligned and several capitalist states stressed in their speeches the great importance of opposing the attempts to turn outer space into an arena of the arms race. They spoke against the preparations for "star wars", with the United States having made a step in this direction by testing anti-satellite weapons. Many participants in the debate stressed the importance of the Soviet proposals directed at banning the space arms race altogether.

Several speakers denounced the U.S. actions leading to the transformation of outer space into a source of a formidable threat to mankind. At the same time, the position adopted at the session by American representatives attests to their intention to hinder the businesslike and constructive discussion of measures aimed at banning all types of space weaponry. American delegates, as well as some of their NATO allies, claimed that the discussion of questions connected with the prevention of military uses of outer space, has no bearing on the United Nations committee and should be held only at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

KOKOSHIN DENIES FEASIBILITY OF SPACE ABM SYSTEM

PM150940 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 10 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Andrey Kokoshin, deputy director of USSR United States and Canada Institute: "Space-Based Anti-Missile Defence: Illusions and Dangers" -- capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] "Star Wars" have not yet become reality, but in the United States there is already a lot of talk about them in earnest. An impetus to this was given by President Reagan's speech in March 1983, in which he called upon the "scientific community who gave us nuclear weapons to turn their great talents to the cause of mankind and world peace; to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete" -- by setting up a large-scale space anti-missile defence. This gave a new impulse to U.S. efforts in developing and making these weapons.

The Washington administration, the military-industrial monopolies and some American scientists closely linked to the military business have assured the public that what is in question is the establishment of a system which will fully safeguard the United States against nuclear weapons and, serving "purely defensive" purposes, radically change the strategic and military-political situation in the world for the better. Does this concept match up to the actual state of affairs?

A working group of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defence of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat carried out special research into this problem. It studied the potential of different weapon systems, including the Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) now being actively discussed in the USA, as well as the strategic and international political consequences of creating a Space-Based Anti-Ballistic Missile System (SBAM system) with the use of the DEW.

The group examined several kinds of energy sources which are currently at essentially different stages of technical development -- lasers in the infrared, visible or ultra-violet range, lasers with X-rays from a nuclear explosion, accelerators of high energy particles, and the Very High Frequency Generator (VHF Generator). The conclusions of the working group can be basically summed up as follows.

Judging by data which has been published, flourhydric chemical lasers have been greatly developed in the USA today. Mention has been made of the components of a combat space station -- a laser with a capacity of 5 megawatts and a focussing mirror with a diameter of 4 m. With 18 of these stations existing in the system, according to the calculation of the Sagdeyev-Kokoshin group, it will only be able to destroy about 15 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) within 100 seconds (with the massive launch). It is worth noting that the technically feasible increase of the ICBM's resistance to laser radiation will make the given system generally incapable of destroying missiles.

To ensure the theoretical capability of hitting 1,000 ICBM's within 100 seconds (a hypothetically "ideal" SBAM system with 100 percent reliability both in serviceability of all its elements and in hitting targets), it would be necessary to increase the diameter of the mirrors many times, along with the power of the lasers and the fuel reserves. The necessary characteristics of such anti-missile weapons, considering a number of other factors, evidently lie outside the limits of present-day technical possibilities. It is obvious that a real anti-ballistic missile system will have no absolute reliability.

However, the aggregate cost of the SBAM system, according to the Committee of Soviet Scientists' assessments, will amount to about $400,000 million. Moreover, this will be only one echelon of defence, which will clearly not be enough. Western estimates of the total cost of an anti-ballistic missile system with several space echelons at $1.5-2 trillion seem to be justified. It will take 25-30 years to develop and deploy it in full.

This is how things stand with laser weapons. Judging by the data published in the West, work on accelerators of neutral particle beams, which could be used in SBAM systems, is at a far earlier stage than work on high-power lasers. The situation is similar with regard to systems with very high frequency generators. It is strongly doubted whether X-ray lasers can be used effectively in SBAM systems.

Thus, the enormous technical difficulties and an unprecedented cost of space anti-missile weapons call in question the entire strategic logic with which the advocates of the given system are operating in the USA. Moreover, its bulky orbital combat stations, according to much of the data, would be highly vulnerable to various means of opposite action, both active and passive.

An effective network of such means can be developed with the use in large measure of the already existing technology much faster than the SBAM system itself. As calculations from the Committee of Soviet Scientists indicate, it can also be considerably cheaper than a large-scale SBAM system -- the price of a highly effective opposite action system can amount to 1-2 percent of the cost of the latter. This ratio will also remain in building up the capacities of anti-ballistic missile system and the system of opposition to it.

As we see, a space-based anti-ballistic missile system, even the most ideal one from the scientific and technical point of view, could by no means, as is declared by the Reagan administration, effect a change from "containment through deterrence" to the complete protection against nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the system will achieve opposite results.

The above-mentioned vulnerability of the SBAM system intensifies its destabilizing character. The point is that, while giving no effective defence against a massive first strike, it may at the same time create an illusion that it is possible to repulse a retaliatory strike when, it is presumed, it would be more difficult for the enemy to take countermeasures against orbital combat stations. It is thus obvious that using anti-missile weapons suits most of all the ATTACKING SIDE in its attempts to lessen the power of a retaliatory strike (although it cannot fully prevent that strike either).

The arguments in favour of the "stabilizing role" of a large-scale SBAM system would only mean something if the Reagan administration, while at the same time as deciding to start developing such a system, renounced the buildup and improvement of offensive nuclear forces. However, the directly opposite is in evidence -- the USA is speeding up the development of offensive arms and tactical nuclear weapons all along the line.

The legitimacy of regarding the long-term large-scale SBAM system in the USA as a means of first strike is backed up by the fact that the American side has refused to take on an obligation on the non-first use of nuclear weapons, as the USSR did in 1982, and at the same time has carried out a whole series of measures in building up the first-strike potential. Blatant proof of this line can be found in the incipient deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, primarily the Pershing-2 missiles intended to deliver the so-called beheading strike at administrative centers, command posts, etc.

The destabilizing effect will come to a head in other spheres as well. It is highly probable that in reply to the development of the means of opposition to the SBAM systems there will be weapons for combatting these very means. One can agree with specialists who maintain that while developing and deploying a space anti-missile system, the means of breaking it through will be improved at an accelerated pace - ICBM, submarine ballistic missiles, etc.

Creating a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system can provide a strong stimulus for a quantitative buildup of strategic delivery means and nuclear warheads - notably, the strategic cruise missiles, including the sea- and land-based ones, the deployment of which it is exceedingly difficult (if not at all impossible) to control with national technical means. All this means that carrying out Reagan's plans in the sphere of strategic space "defense" will basically entail another unwinding of the arms race spiral -- and more than one coil of it at that.

The SBAM system can well be regarded as an anti-satellite weapon. From this it follows that deploying space anti-missile weapons even on a limited scale would add to the existing mistrust and instability, since a limited scale would add to the existing mistrust and instability. [sentence as published]

But neither is this all. The space anti-missile system of the USA in variants, which are discussed in circles close to the administration, is such that it can be intended not only for destroying the other side's satellites and strategic missiles after they have been launched, but moreover as a direct weapon for hitting ground targets, for delivering precisely the first strike. That is, being sufficiently accurate and powerful to destroy strategic offensive means in flight, the SBAM system may in principle be used for hitting some of their components on the ground, for instance, aircraft on airfields. Moreover, the American press has reported that, for example, the combat laser orbital stations could hit such ground and sea targets as command posts, communication and command means, important industrial facilities (oil refineries, electric power stations, etc.)

The variant of a SBAM system with the use of missiles, equipped with conventional ammunition of enhanced yield, trained on a target with the help of the Navstar satellite global system, the preset accuracy of which shows that it is intended precisely to ensure the first-strike capability, may well be regarded as a weapon for delivering strikes from space at ground targets.

The Committee of Soviet Scientists' study emphasizes that in case the tests (to say nothing of the deployment) of a large-scale anti-missile system begin, this will be in contravention of the Treaty (of unlimited duration) Between the USSR and the USA on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, signed on May 26, 1972, in Moscow. Point 1 of Article V says: "Each Party undertakes not to develop, TEST, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, SPACE-BASED, or mobile land-based" (my emphasis - A.K.). The significance of this Treaty is particularly great at present since it remains the only ratified and valid agreement on limiting strategic arms.

Even if in the foreseeable future Soviet-American relations improve to such an extent that the American side will be politically ready to consent to reaching mutually acceptable and equitable agreements on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the existence (even on a limited scale) of tested and deployed elements of a space-based anti-ballistic missile system will largely complicate the talks and considerably diminish the chances of reaching a Soviet-American agreement in time.

It is not in doubt that introducing one more (qualitatively new) component in strategic forces of one or both sides will greatly compound and confuse the entire system of assessing the strategic balance, and create additional difficulties in assessing the correlation of the forces of the partners in the talks. More likely the development of the two leading nuclear powers' anti-missile systems will follow different paths, as has been the case with strategic offensive arms. This will further increase the asymmetry of the sides' strategic forces and make them even more difficult to compare. The negative international political consequences of deploying the US SBAM system should also include the fact that developing it will almost put up a barrier to Soviet-American cooperation in peacefully using space. The potential value of this cooperation seems very significant on the economic, scientific and technical plane, since the US and USSR space programmes are mutually complementary in many of their parameters. The significance of this cooperation would also be great on the political-psychological plane - from the point of improving the entire atmosphere of Soviet-American relations and ensuring trust between the people and leaders of the two great powers.

The Soviet Union's approach to the problem in question came in Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the use of space as a bridgehead for strike weapons and eliminating all military-political dangers and economic losses associated with this tendency. In August 1981, the USSR put forward a draft Treaty on banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. A new Soviet initiative followed in August 1983 - a draft Treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space in relation to the Earth. This proposal met a wide positive response at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly. It approved the draft resolution on preventing the arms race in space, submitted jointly by socialist and nonaligned countries. The US representative alone voted against the resolution.

The Soviet leaders have repeatedly confirmed the Soviet Union's principled and responsible line towards preventing space from being militarized and its readiness to start negotiating on this question without delay.

All the above-said gives us every reason to say that the Reagan administration's actions, aimed at placing strike weapons in space, are fraught with an even greater destabilization of the strategic balance and with the deterioration of the already strained international relations.

Developing an anti-missile system and anti-satellite weapons will bring about a sharp weakening of international security, including the security of the United States itself. To ensure peace and security, it is imperative not to create new types and kinds of weapons, even if they look like "defensive" weapons, but to freeze the nuclear arsenals, limit armaments and bring about disarmament.

PETROSYANTS ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION PROBLEMS

PM151120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by A. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy: "Using the Atom To Create. Strengthening the Nuclear Nonproliferation Setup"]

[Text] This June sees the 30th anniversary of the startup of the world's first atomic power station in the USSR, in the city of Obninsk. Since then more than 40 power reactors with a total capacity of over 22 million kilowatts have been constructed and are operating successfully in our country.

The Soviet nuclear power industry leads the world in a number of indicators. the USSR is the only country in the world to have in operation three nuclear power stations with fast breeder reactors, including the BN-600 reactor -- the most powerful installation of this type in the world. Late last year the first phase of the Ignalinskaya AES, which has a record unit capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts, started up. Nuclear power stations are being constructed to provide heat for Gorkiy and Vorenezh. Our country is the only one to have been using ships with nuclear-powered engines in the Arctic Ocean successfully and greatly to the benefit of the national economy over a period of many years.

The peaceful use of nuclear power has been considerably developed abroad too. By the end of 1983 there were around 320 nuclear reactors with a total capacity of the order of 200 million kilowatts operating in 25 countries. This is around 8 percent of the total capacity of all the world's power stations. This indicator is expected to rise to 17 percent by 1985.

Nuclear methods are being applied on an increasing scale and with increasing effectiveness in industry, agriculture, medicine and so forth. In fact, it would be difficult to name an area of the natural sciences, technology, or production in which nuclear energy is not used in one form or another. It will be used on a more extensive scale in the future.

At the same time, the extensive use of nuclear energy is causing a buildup of nuclear material, scientific knowledge, and production experience in a growing number of countries which might potentially be used to manufacture nuclear weapons. And the appearance of nuclear weapons in one or several states that do not have them at present could lead to a chain reaction of proliferation, increasing the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war many times over and considerably hampering the achievement of an accord on halting the nuclear arms race and reducing them. This sequence of events would have a most adverse and unpredictable effect on international cooperation in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy.

For that reason many countries, above all the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, are actively and consistently advocating the strengthening of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation setup. This has acquired special importance of late, what with the abrupt deterioration of the international situation as a result of actions by imperialist circles in the United States and its allies.

In this light the further strengthening of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons -- the foundation of the entire nonproliferation setup -- is of very great importance. The treaty came into effect in March 1970 and it is currently the broadest agreement in the arms limitation sphere in terms of participants -- it now covers 120 states.

At the same time, around 40 countries, including 2 nuclear powers--namely France and China--remain outside the treaty. They include also around a dozen countries which do not have nuclear weapons but which possess the scientific, technical, and production potential to create an explosive nuclear device pretty quickly if they so decide. If these countries were to add their names to the nonproliferation treaty it would be the most convincing evidence of their devotion to the cause of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, the interests of international security, and the strengthening of trust between the peoples.

Israel and South Africa, with U.S. backing and assistance, are essentially making no secret of their nuclear ambitions and are creating extremely adverse conditions for the nonproliferation process, particularly in the Near East and southern Africa. The world public is gravely concerned about recent reports on work to create a nuclear potential in Pakistan. For example, one is bound to react warily to Pakistan's obstinate wish to set up enterprises for the so-called "sensitive" phases of the nuclear fuel cycle although this is not necessitated by the development of peaceful nuclear energy, at least at the present state. According to foreign news media, Pakistan is carrying out the construction and stage-by-stage commissioning of a uranium enrichment plant in (Kakhuta) and a plant to process spent nuclear fuel and extract plutonium is being created in Rawalpindi.

In these conditions it is the duty of all states that are really interested in strengthening the nonproliferation setup to make the maximum effort to involve in the nonproliferation treaty those countries which for one reason or another have not endorsed it and to make the treaty universal.

The system of control (guarantees) by the IAEA is an important element of the nuclear nonproliferation setup. Many years' experience shows that the IAEA's control activity has been carried out with respect for states' sovereign rights and has not hindered their economic and scientific and technical development or their international cooperation in peaceful nuclear activity. For a number of years now the IAEA has published annual reports on the operation of the guarantees, containing extensive information on the practical results of control activity, analyzing its effectiveness, examining the problems that exist in the field, and giving recommendations on the further improvement of guarantees. It emerges from the reports that control is becoming increasingly effective. And the agency is focusing its efforts on checking the installations that are the most important from the viewpoint of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The IAEA's system of guarantees is now a widely acknowledged, unique international control system. As the product of an accord among a wide range of states, it has shown that given goodwill it is possible to agree on similar measures in other spheres where control is needed, for example, in the field of disarmament and the banning of nuclear weapon tests, thereby ensuring the world community's high confidence in states' observance of their pledges.

The regulation of the export of nuclear materials equipment and technology also serves to strengthen the nonproliferation setup and create favorable conditions for developing the peaceful use of nuclear power. Experience shows that it is most beneficial when its basic terms are agreed on and observed on a broad internationa basis.

Even now one is quite justified in talking about the postive significance of the "guiding principles for nuclear exports" which were adopted and put into practice in 1978 and are followed by the vast majority of countries participating in world nuclear trade.

In a number of countries these principles now form the basis of corresponding national legislation. The Soviet Union has also laid down the conditions and procedure for exports of nuclear materials, equipment, technology, and services to nonnuclear countries for peaceful purposes. In this way the main conditions associated with the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons are being observed, fully in accordance with our country's commitments under international treaties and accords. While being primarily a guide to practical activity for the relevant Soviet departments and organizations, the procedure that has been adopted can, at the same time, serve as a reliable guide for our country's partners in the sphere of peaceful nuclear cooperation and trade.

The regulation of international exchange of nuclear materials, equipment and technology can be further developed as a result of the activity of the committee for guaranteed supplies set up by the IAFA Board of Governors in 1980. The committee still has much to do to find solutions to a number of important and difficult questions. It should be borne in mind that the committee will be considered to have done a good job if it brings about the further development of equitable and reliable international cooperation in the nuclear energy sphere on the absolute condition that the nuclear nonproliferation setup is further strengthened.

Practice convincingly shows that the existing agreed international measures on control of nuclear exports in no way hinder the extensive application of the achievements of nuclear science and technology, and that includes their use of them in the developing countries. On the contrary, they create conditions for the development of fruitful cooperation between states. If these measures create any obstacles at all, they are in the path of those who want to use international nuclear exchanges in order to be able to create nuclear weapons. Attempts to explain demands for the removal or relaxation of international control of the use of nuclear energy by saying that this control hampers the free use of the achievements of nuclear science and technology are far-fetched and groundless.

If you take a realistic view of the situation, it is perfectly clear that international exchanges in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy are not only and not so much a commercial question as a political question, a question of countries' security, a question of maintaining world peace. Naturally, these links can only be developed if there are effective guarantees that they will not be a channel for the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union is involved in extensive cooperation with other countries in the sphere of peaceful use of nuclear energy. In most cases this cooperation is being implemented on the basis of bilateral intergovernmental agreements and includes the construction of nuclear power stations, the creation of research centers and installations, the provision of uranium enrichment services, the conduct of joint research, and so forth. Moreover, cooperation is taking place with a number of countries on the basis of commercial contracts. There has never been a case where a Soviet foreign trade organization has refused to hold talks on the delivery to other countries of materials and equipment which the USSR has at its disposal for export purposes.

Measures to implement certain elements of the nuclear fuel cycle on an international basis would be of special significance in terms of strengthening the nonproliferation setup and developing international cooperation. Recent years have seen active work on the elaboration of such measures under the aegis or with the active involvement of the IAEA. This applies above all to the concept of nuclear fuel cycle regional centers which for many countries would be the solution to the problems of reliable, long-term supplies of nuclear fuel and facilities for storage and processing and so forth, while at the same time reliably ensuring conditions for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. On more than one occasion the Soviet Union has expressed support for the creation of such centers under IAEA control, and it is prepared to give assistance using the experience it has accumulated and its existing technical potential.

The third conference to examine the effect of nonproliferation treaty, to be held in 1985, will be an important step on the path of the development of the nonproliferation setup.

In today's difficult international situation all the states which really want to ease the threat of nuclear war, strengthen trust among the peoples, and create favorable conditions for the further development of international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for creative purposes are called upon to contribute in every way to strengthening the nonproliferation setup and, above all, its foundation -- the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS SUMMIT DECISIONS

LD171422 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 17 TASS -- The CMEA Executive Committee held its 110th meeting here on June 15-16, at which it adopted for guidance and strict fulfillment the decisions of the economic conference of the CMEA member countries at summit level and the decisions of the 38th (extraordinary) meeting of the CMEA session. The Executive Committee discussed organisational questions related to the implementation of those decisions by CMEA bodies.

Participants in the meeting discussed progress in fulfilling agreements on cooperation in electronics and microprocessor and robot technology and passed an appropriate resolution.

They also reviewed the question of continued technical assistance to Vietnam in 1985-1995 with a view to increasing the capacity of the railroad between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. CMEA bodies have been instructed to plan concrete measures to achieve that goal.

The meeting approved a report on the execution of the council's budget for 1983 and examined some current issues of cooperation.

The meeting, a communique released here says, passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

Communique on Session

LD171502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 17 Jun 84

["Communique on the 110th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun TASS -- The 110th session of tne CEMA Executive Committee took place in Moscow 15-16 June 1984.

It was attended by the representatives of the countries in the Executive Committee, the deputy heads of Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- Andrey Lukanov; the Hungarian People's Republic -- Jozsef Marjai; the SRV -- Tran Quynh; the GDR -- Gerhard Weiss; the Republic of Cuba -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; the MPR -- Myatabyn Peljee; the People's Republic of Poland -- Janusz Obodowski; the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Ioan Totu; the USSR -- Nikolay Talyzin; the CSSR -- Rudolf Rohlicek; and Council Secretary Vyachaslav Sychev.

Commensurate with the agreement between the CEMA and the Government of the SFRY, Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY's permanent CEMA representative, attended the work of the Executive Committee.

The session was chaired by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the representative of the Republic of Cuba.

The Executive Committee laid down the tasks for the consistent fulfillment of the resolutions of the economic deliberation of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level and of the 38th extraordinary council meeting, and discussed organizational questions linked to the realization in the CEMA organs. Proceeding from this the Executive Committee dealt with questions connected with the preparation of the 39th CEMA session.

In view of the great import of the accelerated development of the scientific-technological progress the Executive Committee dealt with the state of fulfillment of the agreements on the cooperation in the areas of electronics, microprocessors, and robotics. It noted that with the fulfillment of these agreements important preconditions for the expansion of production and mutual supplies in this new technology are being created. Further cooperation will take place on the basis of coordinated conceptions for the scientific-technological development in these areas.

The Executive Committee adopted a resolution for the improvement of multilateral cooperation in the accelerated development of production, application and mutual supplies of modern means of the microprocessor and robot technology and the requisite range of electronic technology products, especially of microelectronic circuits, technological special equipment and special materials.

A further subject of the deliberation was the continuation of technical assistance for the SRV in raising the carrying capacity of the railroad from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City from 1985-95. The organs of the council are entrusted with drafting specific measures in this field.

The Executive Committee confirmed the budget account of the council for 1983. Further questions of cooperation were dealt with.

The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

CHUKANOV, GOSTEV, ZAMYATIN QUERIED ON CEMA

LD151635 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Comrades, we present for your attention a report on the press conference held in Moscow yesterday for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the conclusion of the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at the highest level.

[Begin video recording] [Talyzin] I shall pass over to Olimp Alekseyevich Chukanov the next answers to questions.

[Chukanov] Comrade Antonov of APN asks the question: Would you please speak about the state of scientific-technical links between the USSR and the other CEMA countries on the one hand and the developed capitalist countries on the other.

In replying to this question, it must first of all be noted that the Leninist policy of developing peaceful coexistence with the capitalist countries is based on the fact that we give the opportunity to all interested partners to enjoy cooperation with the USSR -- and we know that the other fraternal countries think likewise -- in the sphere of scientific-technical progress.

It must be said that the USSR acts in this as an equal and stable partner, a partner that has already made a great contribution to the acceleration of world scientific-technical progress and which is still doing so. The major discoveries, discoveries which are new in principle, which are being made by the USSR and the other CEMA countries are often of importance for the solution of all the problems of mankind in science and technology and, of course, they arouse great interest abroad.

Unfortuantely it must be said that we are unable to express satisfaction today with the state of scientific-technical and economic links with the United States which, due to the fault of the present U.S. Administration, are at an exteremely low level.

It must be said that the unprecedented pressure the U.S. Administration is exerting on the other developed capitalist countries is, of course, hardly to the advantage of these countries. But they will not manage to put a brake on the development of the scientific-technical progress of the USSR and the other CEMA countries in this way.

It must be said that the recent conference of the seven in London is no exception. The facts show that in practice there does not exist -- I stress, there does not exist -- a single problem beyond the power of Soviet science and technology to solve. The presence or absence of imports of specific machinery, equipment, or technology can have no influence on our scientific and industrial development.

It seems to me that this conclusion, as it were, is clear to sensible politicians and representatives of business and scientific circles. It is time for people to take the scales from their eyes and to look at economic and scientific-technical links without political prejudice, then there would surely be very great advantage for all.

[Gostev] Radio Havana, Cuba, asks: A summit conference of the developed capitalist countries took place in Great Britain recently. What differences are there in the aims which faced this conference and the CEMA member-countries' economic conference?

Indeed, it was very noteworthy that two such conferences have taken place. Whereas one conference -- I am referring to the conference of the seven -- pursued purely political aims, an attempt to find coordinated solutions for the very acute problems facing the capitalist countries, by contrast the CEMA member-countries' conference was distinguished by its constructive approach and its businesslike atmosphere. And, indeed, the CEMA member-countries' summit conference was a new stage in the development of cooperation among the fraternal parties and the CEMA countries. It creates the opportunity to elaborate the correct strategy and tactics for intensifying the cooperation of the socialist states.

I have said that the CEMA member-countries' summit conference was distinguished by its specific nature, and this was backed up not just by such a lofty conference but also by specific actions which are being adotped by the CEMA.

[Zamyatin] There is a question from Mike Davidow, correspondent on the U.S. DAILY WORLD: The U.S. press as a whole describes the Soviet leaders' reaction to the Reagan administration's actions and statements following the stationing of the U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe as a game of hardline policy and an attempt to influence the presidential elections in the United States. Would you please comment on this.

First of all, esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen, we are in no way trying to influence the elections that are taking place in the United States. Our relations are with states, and not with individuals, so for us in fact the question about how the elections are going in the United States is first and foremost important to us with regard to what the attitude of that state will be to Soviet-U.S. relations. That is the chief issue for us, and not who will be elected in the United States: that the Americans themselves will decide with their own system. I stress that our relations are with states, and not with individuals.

Second, the fact that the Western press really is depicting our policy now as a game of hardline policy; well you know, in general this is an argument devised by the Western press in order to evade a real answer to the issue that one way or another the Reagan administration must tackle Soviet-U.S. relations and must find an essential solution to the question of Soviet-U.S. relations, and not simply pave the path to Heaven with good intentions.

The range of issues that stand here must be solved. We have proposed a whole series of issues for examination by the United States.

In particular, we have been saying that talks must be started immediately on space and that another, very dangerous spiral in the arms race must be prevented. Things may become irreparable unless talks are started now. However, there is no positive answer to our proposals from the administration. We have affirmed both publicly and through diplomatic channels that talks must be started.

There is a whole package of other issues, in particular the norms of behavior of nuclear powers: This is a definite set of pledges that could be assumed by states in order to prevent dangerous developments in the world that we are now witnessing. [end video recording]

The participants in the press conference answered other questions put by Soviet and foreign journalists.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES CEMA SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

PM151601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "On the CEMA Countries' Economic Summit Conference"]

[Text] The CEMA countries' economic conference was held in Moscow 12-14 June 1984.

Taking part in the conference were:

From Bulgaria: T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council (delegation leader); G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Bulgarian permanent representative in CEMA; S. Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and D. Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR;

From Hungary: J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee (delegation leader); D. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; J. Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Hungarian permanent representative of CEMA; and L. Faluvegi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Hungarian State Planning Commission;

From the SRV: Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee (delegation leader); Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and SRV permanent representative in CEMA; and Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR;

From the GDR: E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council (delegation leader); W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; G. Schuerer, canditate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; G. Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and GDR permanent representative in CEMA; G. Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Section; and E. Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR;

From Cuba: C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Cuban premanent representative in CEMA (delegation leader); H. Perez Gonzalez, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and president of the Central Planning Board; L. Soto Prieto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; A. Esquivel Yedra, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers; H. Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Minister of Foreign Trade R. Cabrizas Ruiz; and J. Acosta Santana, chief of the PCC Central Committee Economic Section;

From Mongolia: Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural (delegation leader); J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and Mongolia's permanent representative in CEMA; and D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian Planning Committee;

From Poland: W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers (delegation leader); K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; M. Gorywoda, member of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Polish Planning Committee; and J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Poland's permanent representative in CEMA;

From Romania: N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president (delegation leader); G. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; E. Bobu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; I. Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Romanian permanent representative in CEMA; S. Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; and T. Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the USSR;

From the USSR: K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (delegation leader): N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR permanent representative in CEMA.

From Czechoslovakia: G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia (delegation leader); L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; M. Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee; J. Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; R. Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, and CSSR permanent representative in CEMA; S. Potac, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, and CSSR permanent representative in CEMA; S. Potac, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission; Z. Sojak, chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Economic Section.

Taking part in the work of the conference was CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, opened the conference with a welcoming speech.

The conference discussed major questions of the fraternal countries' economic development and cooperation. Comrades K.U. Chernenko, T. Zhivkov, J. Kadar, Le Duan, E. Honecker, C.R. Rodriguez, Y. Tsedenbal, W. Jaruzelski, N. Ceausescu, N.A. Tikhonov, and G. Husak delivered speeches at the conference.

The conference adopted a corresponding resolution. The following documents were also unanimously approved: a statement "On the Basic Guidelines for the Further Development and Deepening of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Among CEMA Member-Countries" and a declaration of the CEMA member-countries entitled "The Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," which are published separately.

The elaboration of measures to implement the decisions adopted at the conference has been entrusted to the countries' competent organs and CEMA.

The work of the conference proceeded in a constructive and businesslike spirit and in an atmosphere of friendship, complete mutual understanding, and unity.

ZUBKOV COMMENTS ON MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD152221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The economic conference in Moscow was a major international event. It took place at the summit level -- the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries participated in it -- it adopted decisions of principle for further developing cooperation, and there once again resounded from the Kremlin in Moscow a call to strengthen peace and to establish mutually beneficial international links. Comrades, we all followed the work of the conference with great interest for, in the final analysis, the major problems which were discussed in it concern each of us and our daily lives and prosperity, as well as our peace of mind in today's troubled world. Our country, the first country of socialism in the world, was at one time the only lighthouse for other peoples. However, now it is not the only one, but with a whole community of states acting in concert in a friendly and fruitful way, it is laying new paths in international relations. The final program documents of the conference are evidence of this.

The correctness of the policy of broad integration adopted 15 years ago has been confirmed. The extremely rich experience of cooperation between the countries of socialism has been generalized, reserves have been found, a major step forward has been made toward coordinating economic policy, and long-term orientations of economic interaction have been laid down, in the general interest and in the interest of each country and of each person.

The conference participants expressed the conviction that the goals set would be attained. This is realistic for, as they declared, we are together and can always count upon one another. Integration and unity -- such are our weapons. The CEMA countries are against economic exclusivity; they are for broad international cooperation and, along with the statement on the affairs of the community, a declaration was signed entitled "The Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." This is a realistic program of action to improve the international situation and economic relations. Thereby socialism, Comrade Chernenko said in his speech at the Kremlin reception, has once again demonstrated that it is a genuine ally of all those who are struggling to eliminate discrimination in international economic relations. In the declaration there is confirmation of the firm conviction that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means. The parliaments and governments and people, the declaration states, should unite their efforts with the aim of preserving and strengthening peace and normalizing international economic relations in the interests of all countries and people.

SEMENOV, KORNILOV DISCUSS CEMA SUMMIT

LD161236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Discussion program presented by Yuriy Semenov, with TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] [Semenov] A very important international event this week was the CEMA economic summit. The documents adopted there -- the statement on the main directions of further developing and deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and the declaration "On the Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" -- opens up new prospects for the development of socialist economic integration and full cooperation with states with differing economic systems.

For a comment on the results of the CEMA economic summit, here is Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer. Over to you, Yuriy Emanuilovich:

[Kornilov] When broadly discussing and commenting on the results of the Moscow summit meeting between CEMA member-countries, prominent political and social figures in various countries and the mass media organs emphasize that the meeting forcefully demonstrated the deep and sincere love of peace of the fraternal socialist states, their realization of their high level of responsibility for preventing nuclear war, and their unshakable resolve to defend and strengthen peace.

The dangerous trial of strength that the most reactionary imperialist circles, primarily the United States, are imposing on us, is not our choice or our policy, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out in his speech at the end of the Moscow meeting. But we are able to stand up for ourselves. Let no one doubt this. The socialist countries of CEMA propose their own alternative to stepping up the military threat, the path of strengthening peace and reducing international tension, and of constructive cooperation between all sovereign countries, including economic cooperation.

The socialist states propose honorable conditions for peaceful coexistence. Socialism does not need war. It can demonstrate its superiority through peaceful competition.

[Semenov] At the economic meeting in Moscow there was an open, detailed, and fruitful exchange of views on the very important problems of life in the socialist community.

[Kornilov] Yes, of course. The Moscow forum summed up the very rich experience of an organization of truly equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation between sovereign socialist countries. This forum set out the paths toward continued deepening of cooperation between them, toward strengthening cooperation in solving tasks for the fullest possible use of the advantage of the socialist method of production and division of labor in the interest of consistent increase in the well-being of the peoples and raising the economic might of the CEMA member-states.

The socialist states, whose peoples are building a new progressive society, have in the past gone along untrodden paths and are continuing to do so. And on this large historic path which has already been traveled there were, of course, not only successes: there were also shortcomings and delays connected with both subjective and objective causes. But the main thing is that the vital need for and effectiveness of comprehensive economic links between the socialist countries were confirmed convincingly.

The main thing is that the path toward the development of socialist and economic integration between the CEMA member-countries has fully justified itself. Socialist cooperation has increased and strengthened. CEMA's international prestige has increased and its positive influence on the economic life of each fraternal country has strengthened.

As is emphasised in the documents of the meeting, as a result of the selfless work of its peoples and thanks to close cooperation between them the socialist countries have overcome difficulties and achieved outstanding results in economics, culture, education, and health protection, in affirming equality and friendship between nations and in creating favorable conditions for the flourishing of the individual. Socialism is capable of resolving successfully the most complex national and international problems.

Socialist cooperation today is a mighty and dynamically developing organism. The pace at which this cooperation develops is unknown in the capitalist world. The national income of CEMA member-countries in the 1950-83 period increased 8.6 times, but in the developed capitalist states it increased only 3.4 times, that is, 2.5 times less.

In the same period industrial production increased in the CEMA countries by 14 times, while in the capitalist countries it went up by only 3.8 times -- that is, 3.7 times less.

These comparisons -- and it is not difficult to produce more of them -- are clear evidence that in economic competition between the two world systems the superiority of socialism and socialist economics and the socialist system of management is becoming increasingly clear. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the reception in honor of those taking part in the Moscow forum, it is not only a question of the pace of economic growth. The fundamental social advantages of the socialist system have been revealed more fully. Socialism demonstrates, in action that it is a society of true equality and progress, of steadfast economic expansion, a society where the interests of the working class are given priority.

[Semenov] Yuriy Emanuilovich, in commenting broadly on the results of the meeting the Indian papers STATESMAN and PATRIOT, TIEMPO ARGENTINO of Argentina and many other press organs in developing countries, demonstrate particular interest in the socialist states' position on the question of restructuring international economic relations. What can you say about this?

[Kornilov] The states represented at the meeting put forward a realistic program of actions to revive international economic relations. The majority of countries in the world are interested in this. In this way socialism has again demonstrated that it is the natural ally of all who are fighting to eliminate discrimination, to exclude any kind of exploitation in international economic relations, and who are against the use of economic levers as a means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized in reply to questions from PRAVDA, our tireless and, one can say without exaggerating, energetic struggle to end the arms race serves to free enormous material resources to be transferred for increasing the peoples' welfare as well as its direct task of reducing the threat of war.

ZORIN CONTRASTS CEMA, LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMITS

LD161718 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] This week's economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries in Moscow was a very important event in international affairs. Its influence on the course of political processes in the world arena will make itself felt for a long time.

The socialist states are a major factor in world economics and politics. The community of socialist countries accounts for 33 percent of world industrial output and over 25 percent of the world's national incomes.

The political course of the socialist countries is at present not merely a very important factor in world politics but also the main obstacle to mankind's sliding into the abyss of thermonuclear war and a powerful barrier to the warmongers. It is for this reason that the summit meeting of leaders of socialist countries in Moscow is numbered among the most important events of international politics, and has been attracting the most fixed attention throughout the whole world.

The conference participants adopted documents of paramount political importance -- namely, the statement "On Main Directions of Further Developing and Deepening the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation of CEMA Member-Countries, and the declaration by the CEMA member-countries entitled "The Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." These documents were adopted unanimously, which reflected the atmosphere of unanimity existing at the conference. The texts of these documents were published in today's press.

The participants of the Moscow conference generalized the very rich experience of the organization in the genuinely equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between sovereign socialist countries. The vital need for and effectiveness of all-around economic links between socialist states were convincingly confirmed. The course of developing socialist economic integration and the close links and the mutually complementary nature of the economies of the socialist countries, as the past years have shown, have fully justified themselves.

As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, head of the Soviet delegation at the conference, noted in his speech in the Kremlin, our community has grown stronger and developed. The international authority of the CEMA has increased and its positive influence on the economic life of each fraternal country has been intensified. Without widespread cooperation we could not, of course, have reached the present results.

The Moscow conference determined the long-term guidelines for economic interaction between the fraternal countries. The fact that it is a question precisely of long-term guidelines determining the strategy of the socialist states in their economic activities and interaction is of great importance. The outlined measures are directed at taking new strides in utilizing the advantages of socialist integration for the good of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The summit conference of CEMA member-countries did not restrict itself just to a consideration of problems concerning economic cooperation among themselves. It put forward a realistic action program for the improvement of international economic relations, in which most of the world's countries have an interest. Socialism has thereby shown yet again that it is the natural ally of everyone struggling to eliminate discrimination, to exclude all exploitation in international economic relations, and against the methods -- so beloved by imperialism -- of using economic levers to impose their will and to interfere in other countries.

The declaration adopted by the conference emphasizes that its participants regard it as their duty to draw the attention of the world's peoples and governments to the need to implement urgent measures to ensure the normal development of international political and economic relations in the name of consolidating peace around the world and mankind's progress. The participants of the conference are convinced that it is now more than ever essential that all parliaments and governments, the broad international public and all sensibly-minded people unite their efforts for the purpose of maintaining and consolidating peace, curbing the arms race, disarmament -- especially nuclear disarmament -- and normalizing international economic relations in the interests of all countries and peoples.

The outstanding success of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries and its constructive contribution to the cause of peace and cooperation between peoples are particularly manifest against the background of the recent London conference of the leaders of seven leading capitalist countries. Although the London conference participants attempted in every way to conceal the deep differences among them, above all on economic issues, the truth about their differences did get out. In the last year alone over 200 conflict situations arose between the participants in the Common Market.

It is obvious that since the leaders of the capitalist countries were unable to settle their differences in this sphere at the London conference, although it was called an economic conference, they decided to seek unity in the political sphere.

Great attention was evoked throughout the world this week by Comrade Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA questions, which convincingly expose the unseemly political game that was undertaken by the participants of the London conference. While appealing to the Soviet Union to conduct a dialogue and talks, the participants in the conference of the seven at the same rubber-stamped directives at variance with the interests of detente, disarmament and peace. As Comrade Chernenko stressed, they speak about a dialogue and talks just as much as is needed as a screen to conceal somehow the transformation of a number of West European countries into a launching pad for new American missiles. The head of the Soviet state emphasized the Soviet Union's readiness for dialogue and for talks, but on the indispensable condition that they must be honest and serious.

Thus it has turned out that the summit conference of CEMA member-countries in Moscow and the London meeting of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states almost coincided in time. A comparison of the lines of the two conferences and the documents adopted at them shows with new force who in the present day world is struggling for a genuine relaxation of international tension, a halt to the arms race and cooperation between peoples, and who, under cover of peace-loving rhetoric, is implementing a dangerous and selfish political course.

PROKHOROV ASSESSES CEMA SUMMIT DOCUMENTS

LD151618 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

The documents of the economic summit conference of the CMEA member countries, which have been issued today, convincingly demonstrate that the forum has been an important milestone in the further development of cooperation between the member countries of that organization and an important factor of present-day international developments as a whole.

In a sharp contrast to the economic crisis and instability in the capitalist world were the great and indisputable economic achievements of the CMEA member countries placed on record at the conference. Indeed, as the participants in the conference pointed out, the states, which they represent, have considerably increased over the 15 years since the previous CMEA summit conference their economic and scientific-technical potential and ensured on that basis a steady growth in popular well being. This is evidence not only of the advantages that are characteristic of socialism over capitalism, but also of the advantages of socialist economic integration over capitalist integration. This is also seen from the figures. Over the three and a half decades the CMEA member countries have developed roughly three times as fast as the countries of the European Economic Community (Common Market). The volume of industrial output, for example, increased in the CMEA countries from 1950 to 1983 14 times over, while in the EEC countries -- only 3.5 times over.

The participants in the meeting, which closed in Moscow on Thursday, expressed the collective view that the CMEA member states have every opportunity to raise cooperation within the framework of that organization to a new, even higher level. It has been decided to deepen the coordination of the economic policy, to perfect the coordination of economic plans and develop production cooperation even wider.

It is also highly noteworthy that the conference has adopted decisions to step up and deepen cooperation in the field of science and technology. With that aim in view a general comprehensive programme for scientific-technical progress is to be drawn up on the basis of the national programs. The scientific-technical potential of the CMEA member countries makes now a third of the aggregate world potential. There is no doubt that the measures outlined at the conference will favourably effect also the general level of the development of world science and technology.

The grown economic might of the CMEA member states is a solid material basis of the peaceable foreign policy of the socialist countries. The documents of the meeting reaffirm the determination of the CMEA member countries to act consistently in the interests of peace on earth, the interests of creating healthier international economic relations. It was stressed from the high rostrum of the conference that the termination of the arms race and the start of disarmament would contribute to an improvement of economic relations in the world today. The documents of the conference again attract world public attention to the well-known proposals of the socialist countries on problems of detente and disarmament. There is no doubt that the economic summit conference of the CMEA member countries has also been a considerable contribution to consistent coordinated actions of the socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace and peaceful cooperation among nations.

The CMEA member countries have declared at the Moscow conference for a restructuring of the international economic relations so as to enable all countries to participate in them on the basis of justice and mutual cooperation. The CMEA countries declared their readiness to develop trade, economic and scientific-technical relations with the developed capitalist states on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. They also reaffirmed their readiness to continue giving economic and scientific-technical assistance to the developing countries, broaden cooperation with them, thus boosting their national economies and strengthening the economic independence of the newly-free states.

PASKO ON CEMA SUMMIT DOCUMENTS' CONTENT

LD162058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The documents of the economic conference of the CEMA member countries at summit level are being debated in lively fashion abroad. Our commentator Vladimir Pasko is at the microphone:

[Pasko] The great attention devoted in the world to the results of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries is logical. Our community represents the group of countries that is developing the most energetically; while to this day the West cannot come to terms with the consequences of the economic crisis that erupted at the beginning of the 1970's, the CEMA countries continue to go confidently forward. The heightened interest in the results of the conference is also conditioned by the pecularity of the current situation in the world, when imperialism has embarked on confrontation with the socialist countries and uses militaristic blackmail as well as trade discrimination against them, and undermines international economic realtions as a whole.

The documents accepted by the leaders of the socialist states acquire a particular actuality in these conditions. As the communist worker press stresses, the decisions of the conference are of great significance for the further development of the CEMA member countries, a deepening of their cooperation and a strengthening of their unity and cohesion. A major step has been made in the coordination of economic policy. The long-term directions in economic interaction have been determined, states the French L'HUMANITE. A basis for further guaranteeing the economic security of the countries of socialism has been created, the West German UNSERE ZEIT continues on the same idea.

The world's press also pays a great deal of attention to the program of action put forward by the participants in the conference to make international economic relations as a whole healthier. In the declaration adopted, they stressed the close connection between this question and the peoples' struggle for peace and security. To the increase of the threat of war, the CEMA countries counterpose a course of consolidating peace and weakening international tension, a course of constructive cooperation between all sovereign countries, including in the economic sphere. We call all states to joint efforts in this direction -- Comrade Chernenko stressed at the Kremlin reception -- all who are for detente and against nuclear madness.

The conference has given clear replies to cardinal questions which confront not only the socialist community, but also the whole world community. Indeed this is the explanation for the heightened interest in the documents accepted at the conference. Also this is where lies its radical difference from the conference of the leaders of the major capitalist countries which have taken place recently. The economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at summit level has become yet another clear demonstration of the advantages of socialism, the viability of our system, and its strengths and energies.

COMPARISONS ON CEMA SUMMIT MATERIAL

Chernenko Reception Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 15 June First Edition carries on pages 1-2 a version of K.U. Chernenko's speech at the Kremlin reception following the CEMA summit. It has been compared with the TASS version published on pages BB 6-7 of the 14 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page BB 6, PRAVDA omits introductory first paragraph and begins: [Text] Dear Comrades:

Paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...will express the general opinion if... (rewording);

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...ties has been convincingly confirmed... (rewording);

Paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...Today one can rightfully say that such a course... (rewording);

Paragraph eight, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...assessments and views has, on the whole and in the main, been... (rewording);

Page BB 7, paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...imposed on us by the most reactionary... (adding word).

Jaruzelski Reception Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 15 June First Edition carries on page 2 "Comrade Jaruzelski's Speech" at the Kremlin reception. It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages BB 1-2 of the 15 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page BB 2, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...sides and the ending of the arms... (changing word);

Paragraph three, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...This year a whole range... (omitting words);

Paragraph four, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...been concentrating our chief attention on the... (adding word);

Paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...real, since we are together and can always count... (adding word);

Paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...comrades and friends, to propose a... (omitting words);

Same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...their unity and well-being! To the great... (changing words).

Departure of Delegations

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 16 June First Edition carries on pages 1 and 3 a TASS report on the departure of the CEMA delegations from Moscow. It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages BB 3-4 of the 15 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the subheading "Delegations Depart," revealing the following variations:

Page BB 4, first paragraph, sole line, PRAVDA reads: Of the Mongolian People's Republic; (confirming that name of delegation head is not mentioned);

Last paragraph of item, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov; CPSU Central Committee members -- deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, L.A. Kostandov, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, and N.V. Talyzin; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department and also Deputy Chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments G.A. Kiselev, M.N. Smirnovskiy, O.A. Chukanov, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov; and other officials.

Among those sending off the delegations were the ambassadors to the USSR of the respective countries. (PRAVDA ends, supplying additional names).

CEMA Statement

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 16 June First Edition carries the apparent text of the "Statement on the Main Directions of Further Developing and Deepening the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation of CEMA Member-Countries" on pages 1-2. It has been compared with the TASS version published on pages BB 4-11 of the 15 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page BB 6, last paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...experience of economic building [khozyaystvennoye stroitelstvo]. It was found... (changing word);

Page BB 7, second paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...When coordinating national economic development plans... (adding word);

In list of signatories, PRAVDA has "Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko" instead of "K.U. Chernenko";

Page BB 11, at the end of the signatories, PRAVDA reads: ...Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Moscow, 14 June 1984 (adding place, date.)

CEMA Declaration

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 16 June First Edition carries on pages 1-2 the apparent text of the "Declaration of the CEMA Countries 'Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation.'" It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages BB 11-19 of the 15 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page BB 11, PRAVDA omits dateline;

Page BB 12, paragraph two, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...of the course of confrontation pursued by the... (adding words);

Same paragraph, line seven, PRAVDA reads: ...pursue a policy from strength, to interfere in... (omitting quotemarks);

Page BB 13, paragraph four, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...to remove the danger of nuclear war... (changing word);

Page BB 14, paragraph four, line three, PRAVDA reads: of their economic plans and the... (omitting word);

Page BB 15, paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...tactical nuclear weapons. The most pressing importance is also... (changing words);

Paragraph eight, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...possible beginning of practical talks between the... (changing word);

Page BB 19, last paragraph of item, PRAVDA reads: ...Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Moscow, 14 June 1984 (adding place, date).

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD172013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Jun 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, deputy director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, department head of the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer for central television and All-Union Radio]

CEMA Conference

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. These days the lead story among the world public and mass media is the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries, which has ended in Moscow. As you know, there was discussion at the conference of the most important questions of economic development and cooperation between the fraternal countries. And now the papers of many states are reporting on their front pages under banner headlines the unanimous approval of the conference's important program documents, and the speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Kremlin reception in honor of the participants in the conference.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU stresses that the documents unanimously approved by the conference contain both a profound political appraisal of the current historical stage and a definition of the economic strategy of the socialist countries up to the start of the 21st century.

I remind you, comrades, that at the Moscow conference unanimous approval was given to such documents as the statement on the fundamental directions of the further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries, and the declaration by the CEMA member-countries on maintaining peace and international economic cooperation. You know that at the Moscow conference, results of the socialist community's economic development were summed up. These results are more than impressive. Over the past decade and a half, our community has doubled the volume of its industrial production, while the capitalist countries have raised theirs by only a little over one-third. And if we take the results of last year, 1983, and compare them with the previous year, the national income of the CEMA countries rose by 3.7 percent and output of industrial produce by 4.3 percent, while the gross national production of the states of the West European Common Market, for instance, remained at the same 1982 crisis level last year in a number of countries, such as the FRG, for instance -- where I recently was -- in which the volume of industrial output was even lower than in 1979. So, as it were, both experience and practice in the CEMA member-countries convincingly demonstrate the basic advantages inherent in socialism over capitalism; above all, planned development of the economy, confidence in the future, and constant concern for the individual. This is reflected -- practically reflected -- in issues of foreign policy, is it not, Aleksey Mikhaylovich?

[Vasilyev] It is natural that the main task in the field of foreign policy of the socialist countries, the CEMA members, is a policy of peace, relaxation of international tension, and mutually-beneficial cooperation with other states. The material base of this course is naturally the increased economic might of the CEMA member-countries, which we have just been talking about. As a result of both the economic successes and the course of the countries of socialism, its international prestige has risen, and socialism has become a determining factor in mankind's social progress, and its influence on the course of international development has gained strength.

In relations between the fraternal countries, the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for the sovereignty of states, independence and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual aid have been firmly established, are being implemented, and naturally will consistently be further realized. These principles are enshrined in the CEMA Charter and in the comprehensive program for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration. It is also a question of long-term multilateral and bilateral cooperation programs. Their clauses are being embodied in practical deeds.

[Zholvker] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, I know that you have attended -- I believe -- all the press conferences held during the work of the economic conference. Could you possibly go into a little more detail for our listeners about which basic questions will now be the focus of attention in the CEMA?

[Lebedev] In this connection I would like to draw attention to those tasks which are formulated in the statement we are now discussing. These tasks are highly specific. In particular the statement says that the participants in the conference agreed to make it incumbent upon their planning and economic organs to draft national-economic plans for the period remaining to the end of the current 5-year period, and agree on annual protocols on trade turnover. And among the specific tasks we are now able to name and draw attention to only, perhaps, the most...

[Zholkver interrupts] important...

[Lebedev continues] The basic ones. In particular, a point in question is the accelerated transfer of the economy onto an intensive track, and enhancing its efficiency, then ensuring the further growth of public sector production as the basis of strengthening the material-technical base of a socialist society. To what end? In order to raise the people's standard of living. This theme is stressed in the conference documents. To continue, it is a question of raising the technical level, reliability, durability, and quality of produce. Further, the task is set of developing export potential, which is a very important task under contemporary conditions, and the task of more rationally deploying productive forces. Then there is the issue of speeding up the process of gradually balancing the level of economic development of the CEMA member-countries, first and foremost the level of economic development of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia with those of the European CEMA member-countries. And of course, a whole series of other very important tasks are set for the future, and in this connection I would like to draw attention to the decision adopted in Moscow -- it is mentioned in the statement -- saying that it has been deemed advisable to hold regular meetings at senior party and state leadership level to agree on the fundamental directions of long-term economic development strategy of the CEMA member-countries, and to deepen the international socialist division of labor. Moreover, the statement immediately stipulates that when there has to be coordination of plans, this must be done before the beginning of a new plan period so that appropriate amendments can promptly be made to national plans.

[Zholkver] Yes, this is particularly topical at present. Preparation is under way of a new 5-year plan in our country and in a number of others.

[Lebedev] So the decision which has been adopted is, as they say, very timely. Then there are some new things, I would say.

Of course, production cooperation has been developing for some time already, but now the task has been posed of establishing and expanding direct contacts between associations, enterprises, and organizations, and here it is intended to grant the necessary powers to these organizations. This includes assisting the setting up of joint firms, joint enterprises, and international economic organizations. Briefly, while of course we can't list everything, if we take the major tasks connected with the coordination and harmonization of economic policy and the specific programs, then undoubtedly the following decision for example, is impressive too: The conference participants agreed on the joint drafting, on the basis of national programs, of a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress for 15-20 years. Moreover, it is intended to give particular attention to the development of microprocessor electronics and robot technology, which of course are progressive industries. And the tasks have been set for economic utilization of power resources and raw material, and of reducing the fuel and materials consumption during production.

[Zholkver] To that I would add -- since you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, were talking just now about a long-term plan for the development of scientific-technical cooperation -- I would especially stress the high priority development of nuclear power. Here programs have been drawn up for the construction of nuclear powerstations to the year 2000.

The Moscow conference participants consider that a primary task lies in fully developing the branches of the agro-industrial complex, increasing reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs with a view to improving supply and the structure of consumption of the population. In general, discussion concerns the question of better provision of high-quality mass consumer goods for the population. For this purpose, technical re-equipment and modernization of production will be carried out. There will be expanding cooperation in the production of durable goods. Naturally, this expansion in the exchange of goods will also necessitate the development and expansion of reciprocal transport communications. Therefore, the question of increasing the capacity of border railway stations arises. Particular attention will be given to improving the conditions of maritime transportation, first of all for Vietnam and Cuba.

So you see that here there is a whole complex of problems, and also broad material back-up for solving these problems. And it is not just a matter of developing the economic links among the socialist countries themselves, but also of developing their links with third countries -- both capitalist and developing countries. Is that not so, Aleksey Mikhaylovich?

[Lebedev] Indeed, this is natural. And it is worth stressing also that the intensification and expansion of cooperation among CEMA member-countries has made it impossible in the past years to substantially cushion the effect of the crisis which developed in the capitalist world in many sectors of their economy, and thus to counter the aggressive course of imperialist circles. The links between the economies of CEMA member-countries and other countries will develop and strengthen. The leaders of communist and workers parties and the heads of government from CEMA member-countries stressed that there will be consistent development in economic cooperation with other socialist countries which are not members of CEMA. The CEMA participants intend to follow a principled line of developing trade-economic and scientific-technical links with all countries in the world, but of course on the basis of mutual benefit, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for the adopted international undertakings. There can be no diktat here, naturally. The CEMA members will continue in the future -- as the conference participants noted -- to expand cooperation with developing countries, on the premise that this would enhance on upsurge in the national economies and strengthen their economic independence.

Naturally, the socialist countries are ready to develop mutually advantageous trade-economic and scientific-technical links with the developed capitalist countries, with all states in the world.

Arms Race

[Zholkver] We have already moved on from the purely economic issues, so to speak, to questions of foreign policy, of interstate relations. It must be noted that the CEMA member-countries' declaration stresses that these countries consider it their duty to draw the attention of peoples and governments of the world to the necessity to implement urgent measures toward ensuring the normal development of international, political and economic relations for the sake of consolidating peace in the world and for the progress of mankind. Here comes to mind the proposals contained in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states dating from January of last year, and in the joint statement of the leading party and state officials from the socialist community who met in Moscow in June of last year. These present a broad, constructive and realistic program for solving the most pertinent world problems. And now the participants in the economic summit conference confirmed their determination to act in the interest of ensuring peace and improving international relations in the economic sphere.

However, it must be said also that the participants in the conference voiced their deep concern over the fact that the threat to peace has increased. International tension has mounted significantly as a result of the course of confrontation being pursued by aggressive imperialist circles, primarily by American imperialism -- as a result of the attempts to achieve military superiority, to conduct a policy of strength, interference in the internal affairs of states, infringement on their national independence, perpetuation or redistribution of the spheres of influence. Indeed, old hotbeds of tension are being stirred up, new conflicts are being instigated. But one of the chief causes for this exacerbation of political and economic instability in the world is the arms race. It is the arms race that intensifies the danger of a nuclear war. The conference participants stressed that the already tense situation has become even more acute in connection with the beginning of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in some NATO countries. As I already said, I visited the FRG not long ago -- there too it is noted with great concern that the missile deployment has served to initiate a new and particularly dangerous phase in the nuclear arms race on the European Continent. This forced the Soviet Union to undertake a number of countermeasures. It is known that the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe, and on strategic armaments, have been discontinued due to this stance taken by the United States.

London Summit

[Lebedev] I would like to add the following, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Just a few days before the start of the Moscow summit of CEMA member-states, a summit of the leaders of the seven leading states in the capitalist world took place in London. It is very indicative that President Reagan's arrival in London for this meeting was met with a 200,000-strong demonstration by British people protesting the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on British soil, and West European soil in general. This is how that other summit began. And if I may, I would like to give a few examples to compare the spirit, the tone, political decisions and the significance of these political decisions at the Moscow meeting and at the London meeting respectively. The London meeting was expected to produce some sort of call for dialogue, for cooperation with the East in various spheres -- economic, and naturally in the political sphere too. The Western press, at least, said so. However, nothing but verbal hot air came out of it, regrettably. At the same time, from Moscow once again there came the voice calling for dialogue.

The participants in the conference -- says the declaration adopted at the Moscow conference -- consider it important to consolidate and multiply all the positive elements achieved in international relations during the seventies, to work toward strengthening mutual trust and developing equitable cooperation between states regardless of their social system.

[Vasilyev] This is especially necessary in relations with developing countries, which have found themselves in a particularly difficult situation. It is known that, by using all means for political and economic pressure, imperialist states are moving the burden of their own economic crises onto the shoulders of the peoples of these countries. The imperialist states continue to intensify their neocolonial exploitation by seeking out for themselves more favorable conditions facilitating the penetration of the developing countries' economy by foreign capital, first and foremost by multinational corporations.

Third World Debt

Speaking of the London meeting, it is worth recalling that the participants in this meeting set out as one of their main tasks to achieve at any cost the repayment of debts owed by the developing countries. It is known that these debts have assumed colossal, one could even say monstrous proportions. At first, it was a question of debts amounting to $600 billion and now the figure is closer to $800 billion.

The experts in Washington think there is a simple way of reducing these countries' debts -- by freezing the pay of working people who have to live under conditions of unprecedented inflation, by giving up projects for industrial development. Of course, improving the living standards of the population, and the liquidation of famine and sickness are thus out of the question. In the present situation, possiblities are limited for solving such major problems facing humanity such as providing food for the growing population of the world -- it is known that hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries go hungry -- the rational utilization of fuel and raw material resources; mastering new energy sources of outer space and the world ocean; and preservation of the environment.

Under these conditions, the socialist countries, together with the communist and worker movement, with other revolutionary and democratic forces, and with the growing antiwar movement, are countering with the policy of arranging the world on the principles of peace and on the principles of equal rights. Well, the CEMA countries themselves provide an example of such equality. I would remind you that at the beginning of 1962 the CEMA countries were cooperating with 34 developing countries; today this figure already stands at almost 100.

It was stressed in the declaration adopted at the conference that the CEMA countries resolutely condemn and reject the course of undermining the peaceful foundations of interstate relations, and come out against all forms of exploitation, any attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the use of economic ties as a weapon for political pressure. That course in relation to the socialist community, as historical experience shows, is absolutely without prospects. The potential of this community, and the internal strengths inherent in it, are so great that the community possesses the capability of withstanding any pressure and discriminatory measures, any attempts to hinder their development and their participation in international economic cooperation.

[Zholkver] The adoption of the proposal from the socialist countries on reduction of military expenditure would have very great importance for the resolution of many of the problems about which you have just been speaking, Aleksey Mikhaylovich. This would provide an opportunity to free large funds, and they would be used, among other things, for the aims of economic and social development, and for aid to developing countries.

[Lebedev] Yes, and as it happens, the declaration adopted at the Moscow conference again contains the proposals that the countries of the socialist community have already put forward more than once, proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and at the adoption of quite specific measures, and realistic ones at that, in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction, on the basis, of course, of strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. Meanwhile, the CEMA countries again stated that they will naturally strive for preservation of the present military-strategic equilibrium, but at an ever-decreasing level. In connection with this, a whole range of specific proposals has again been addressed to the West. After all, nothing specific was proposed from London in the sense of ending the arms race. Here, we are again proposing to come to agreement on a total, universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, and on preventing militarization of space. And quite recently as our radio listeners know, Comrade Chernenko, in his replies to U.S. journalist Kingsbury-Smith, set forth the program of our struggle against the militarization of space.

Nuclear Weapons Talks

What has come from Washington in response to this quite specific proposal? A spokesman for the State Department made the following official statement: We have displayed readiness to discuss these issues and related -- that is, with issues of preventing an arms race in space -- issues, but not to hold official talks at this stage. And this is passed off as a constructive stand.

[Zholkver] They are prepared to discuss, but are not discussing.

[Lebedev] Once again it is talk about talks, but no talks, whatever the case.

[Vasilyev] And if you then add to this that at the same time they are aiming U.S. missiles at us and at our allies, then under these circumstances, talk about talks really is, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko observed, political hypocrisy; one is incompatible with the other.

[Lebedev] Absolutely. Or take another very important issue -- the socialist community's proposal for concluding an agreement on not using either nuclear or conventional weapons, or military force at all, against each other between the Warsaw Pact states and those of NATO. After all, it was put forward as long ago as January last year. And not a single specific sound, so to speak, has been heard from the West for a year and a half concerning this quite realistic proposal. It has taken a year and a half for President Reagan to at last literally force himself to express something very vague about this being something that we could perhaps talk about, when in Dublin, during his recent visit to Ireland.

[Vasilyev] The issue of ending the arms race, naturally, worries not only the countries of Europe, not only the socialist countries, it is a paramount issue for the developing countries. Right now, the idea that the struggle against the threat of war and against the arms race, and the struggle for socioeconomic progress are inseparable, this idea has been reflected both at the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries in Delhi and at the recent congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, in which I participated in Algiers. In Algiers, this issue was one of the central ones to be discussed. We know how much the economies of the developing countries are being bled white by the arms race and purchases of weapons. Their expenditure, military expenditure, presently amounts to approximately $80 billion according to various estimates. This is under the same old conditions of backwardness, poverty and disease. But one could add another figure to this. Exports of weapons from the United States to the developing countries, according to the latest figures for 1982, amounted to about $15 billion. You see into whose pockets the funds so necessary to the developing countries are going.

As Professor Ajomo, dean of the faculty of law of Lagos University, aptly remarked, the money spent on weapons at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties would be quite sufficient to turn the whole of the Sahara into an eternally green garden.

The developing countries are faced by very difficult tasks, tasks of economic and social development, and of raising the population's living standards. I have in mind that the responsibility for the age-old backwardness of the developing countries lies with the former mother countries, and is inseparable from the policy conducted at present by the imperialist states; it is connected, naturally, with the activities of the multinational corporations, the international monopolies. The CEMA member-countries recognize as completely just the demands of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that those who are to blame for the difficulties they are experiencing today should considerably expand the transfer of resources as compensation for the damage caused as a result of colonial plunder and neocolonialist exploitation. And it is natural that the socialist countries resolutely support the demands of the developing countries for establishment of a new international economic order, and for a restructuring of international economic relations on democratic foundations, on foundations of justice.

[Lebedev] And so, one must say that the participants in the Moscow conference in fact expressed the hopes of all mankind when they stated that it is necessary now more than ever for all parliaments and governments, the broad world public, and all sensible people to unite their efforts with the aim of preserving and consolidating peace, curbing the arms race, with the aim of achieving disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and normalization of international economic relations in the interests of all countries and peoples.

[Zholkver] On this, comrades, we end our talk at the roundtable. Thank you for taking part, and thank you, listeners, for your attention.

ZHANG AIPING U.S. VISIT, NETHERLANDS VOTE VIEWED

LD172308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] The week's events: The U.S. visit by Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping continues. The American war minister was a guest of Beijing and now, vice versa, the Chinese minister has come to Washington for the first time in the history of American-Chinese relations.

And another first: Initial agreement has been reached -- as the press reports, though the Pentagon is a bit reserved on this -- initial agreements, in principle, on deliveries to China of American weapons and even of factories for the manufacture of armaments under American license.

Another event: The Netherlands Parliament has approved the decision of the government to postpone settling the question of deploying American missiles on the country's territory until November 1985. It has thus upset the schedule for deploying the missiles, and Washington has voiced its official disappointment. But the decision made in The Hague is not unambiguous. It is more a political compromise between the forces of the country. The opponents of missiles lacked eight votes to reject them without any reservation, but the government gained these votes from the right. from the champions of deploying the missiles. And in the present decision there is another factor: If after June this year the Soviet Union deploys an additional number of missiles, the Netherlands will, in November 1985, agree to site the American missiles.

But surely the Soviet side is obliged to take measures in response to the deployment of American missiles -- albeit so far not in the Netherlands. For us it is not of special importance that they are not in Holland. In short, the Netherlands has said: Not now, later. That is no answer.

LONDON, CEMA ECONOMIC SUMMITS CONTRASTED

LD172154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello, comrades.

The main event of the past few days was the economic summit conference of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid. The council itself is already 35 years old, and it is 15 years since the last such meeting. This was then a special CEMA summit session.

By coincidence, the meeting of the socialist ten, if it may be expressed thus, was held in Moscow following the summit meeting of the capitalist Seven in London. But there can be no comparative analysis, only an analysis of contrast. On the eve of the London meeting, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher predicted that no one was expecting anything blissful and thus would not be disenchanted. There was not even a half-hearted rebellion from the allies when President Reagan denied the existence of the causal link between European economic difficulties and the high, crushing U.S. interest rates and the monstrous U.S. budget deficit, caused in turn by the incredible military expenditure. To Reagan, this is not a chain, simply a list. At the same time, as Shakespeare's unforgettable hero Shylock demanded his pound of flesh, thus America demanded alignment with its foreign policy and the missiles in Europe. In economics and politics generally, after London everything remained in its unsatisfactory place.

In Moscow, however, basic guidelines for further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation among CEMA member-countries were mapped out. It is recalled that 10 percent of the globe's population live in the 10 CEMA member-countries, but produce 25 percent of world income and 33 percent of world industrial output. There is no economic stagnation, as Reagan pontificates.

It is necessary to proceed further along the chosen path. Two points coalesce dialectically on this path. The first point is socialist economic integration. If you look this up in the dictionary, the definition given for integration is the unification of parts into a whole. The second point is the international socialist division of labor. Movement toward the unified and whole comes about via mutually-advantageous specialization. Each does not have to do everything, but each must do his part as well as possible. Here are specific examples of the problem attracting particular attention in the West, namely Soviet natural resources [kladovyye] and the conditions for their use by the other CEMA member-countries which do not enjoy such a share of nature.

There is much speculation being disseminated on this topic in the West. The statement adopted in Moscow envisages that the consumer of Soviet raw materials and energy carriers will gradually and consistently take the necessary measures aimed at providing the output necessary to the Soviet Union, particularly foodstuffs and industrial goods, and also machinery and equipment, all of a high quality and at the world level of technology.

The CEMA countries have to come up against attempts at economic pressure; at times the expression economic war is even used.

It is therefore important to guarantee their economic independence, all the more so since disorganization and restrictions are being reinforced in international trade at the moment.

At the same time -- and the dialectic applies here again -- CEMA is not closing itself off from the rest of the world and is for mutually-advantageous and equal cooperation with all countries. Despite the pressure from Washington, many capitalist countries continue to develop economic and other links with the socialist states.

Franco-Soviet links can be taken as an example. Cooperation in the trade and economic sphere now rests on a long-term program providing for joint actions right up to 1990 in the spheres of trade, space development, use of nuclear energy, and the perfection of color television. French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy stated recently that he sees definite progress in economic cooperation between our countries. Trade volume has risen and the deficit in favor of the Soviet Union has been reduced by almost half. A number of new, major contracts have been signed. Things are more difficult with politics, but we remember the words of Charles de Gaulle: Europe has to live in peace built together with the Soviet Union and cooperate with the Soviet Union in the European framework.

UNESCO SOCIALIST COMMISSION ENDS WORK IN BUDAPEST

U.S. Diktat, Blackmail Hit

LD170617 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 17 TASS -- Analyzing the results of a conference of the socialist countries' national UNESCO commissions in the Hungarian capital, PRAVDA's correspondent in Budapest, Valdimir Gerasimov, said in a dispatch published today that the conferees went on record unanimously for increasing UNESCO's role in efforts to ensure a lasting peace.

The implementation of the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, representing a comprehensive and realistic program for improving international relations, would make it possible to make full use of the potential of this organization to the benefit of all mankind.

The incumbent American Administration, the correspondent said, is trying to ignore the positive results of UNESCO's activities. The United States is employing the tactics of rude diktat and financial blackmail against this international organization. The U.S. has been especially irked by UNESCO's decisions which are directed against the arms race and imperialist countries' sway in the distribution of information and which demand justice in economic relations.

The conference in Budapest, in its adopted documents, rebuffed the U.S. threats and policy of pressure.

The meeting in the Hungarian capital, the PRAVDA correspondent went on, also strongly condemned the U.S. policy of government terrorism against Nicaragua and imperialism's expansionism in the Middle East. In connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary next year of the triumph over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the conference called on the national UNESCO commissions of all countries to remember the lessons of history and redouble efforts to strengthen security. The conference's work and the documents it passed, Vladimir Gerasimov said, reflected the socialist countries' invariable desire to facilitate the growth and extension of the positive trends in UNESCO's activities and counter U.S. attempts to hinder the normal work of this U.N. organization.

Communique Scores U.S. Role

LD151946 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 15 TASS -- In accordance with the peaceful foreign policy course adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and congresses of fraternal parties and implemented in a range of peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist states, socialist countries declare for enhancing UNESCO's role in the struggle for peace, cooperation, and mutual understanding among peoples. This is said in the communique of the 22nd Coordinational Conference of the National Commissions of Socialist Countries for UNESCO Affairs which closed here today.

The communique points out that the main reason behind the alarming situation in the world is the hegemonistic policy of the USA which is striving to achieve military superiority over socialist countries. Washington is imposing on the world the unrestrained arms race which threatens with nuclear war. Socialist countries oppose the aggressive intrigues of imperialism with vigorous actions in defense of peace, for the curbing of the arms race, and prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

The implementation of the constructive proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries would promote a more effective use of UNESCO's possibilities for the benefit of mankind's progress.

The participants in the conference sharply criticized the United States' decision to quit UNESCO. They assessed that decision as another manifestation of the policy of blackmail and pressure, as the action aimed at undermining the United Nations and other international organizations.

The document expresses solidarity with the struggle of peoples of Central America for freedom and independence, condemns the policy of state terrorism conducted by the USA against states of the region. The participants in the conference stigmatised the expansionist actions of Israel and the USA in the Middle East. They proclaimed support for the proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to turn South-East Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Support was also expressed for the struggle of the people's of the DPRK for Korea's peaceful reunification, says the communique.

U.S. AIMS, WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO CRITICIZED

LD151718 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 15 TASS -- Correspondent Igor Ignatyev reporting:

Faced with international isolation in the wake of its decision to withdraw from UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation), the Reagan administration has launched a propaganda effort in a bid to picture that arrogant move nearly as a show of "concern" for the organization. This was precisely the aim of a news conference of Jean Gerard, U.S. representative at UNESCO, organised by Washington's chief propaganda department, the U.S. Information Agency. Jean Gerard attacked the organisation and alleged that there was "wide-spread dissatisfaction" with UNESCO's work. She also praised President Reagan for his challenge to UNESCO and the demand that things be set in good order there.

A source of particular irritation to the Reagan administration is UNESCO's principled position on problems of developing international cooperation, its condemnation of the criminal alliance between the U.S.A. and the Israeli aggressor, its efforts to promote peace and disarmament. The United States has long been trying to undermine that international organisation, said Herschille Challenor, head of the UNESCO representative office in Washington. She spoke Thursday at a seminar sponsored by the African-American Committee on the United Nations.

At present, she went on to say, different right-wing and extremist organisations and pro-Israeli groupings, encouraged by the Reagan administration, are uniting into a common front against UNESCO. A coordinated campaign of disinformation is being conducted by U.S. mass media. The White House is particularly unahppy about UNESCO's stance on disarmament and the protection of human rights, Hershille Challenor emphasised.

Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Algeria to the United States, also spoke at the seminar. He said that UNESCO was playing a major role in international life and making efforts to stamp out illiteracy and raise the living standards in the developing countries. However, Washington was displeased when the organisation censured the fascist regimes in Latin America, demanded an end to arbitrary Israeli rule on the occupied Arab lands, and tried to make its contribution to the effort to end the unbridled arms race. Unable to impose its will on UNESCO, the United States decided to withdraw from the organisation. However, Al-'Ayyashi Yakir said, that was not the only instance when the U.S.A. showed an unconstructive approach to international relations. For example, Washington flatly rejected to sign the International Law of the Sea Convention which took about 15 years to draft. Such a policy is erroneous and is at variance with the interests of peace, the Algerian ambassador underlined.

UNDP SESSION REJECTS U.S. INTERFERENCE PLOY

LD152303 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 15 TASS -- The USSR, which supports the struggle of developing countries for overcoming their economic backwardness and consolidating their political and economic independence, regularly allocates for this purpose part of its resources, grants gratuitous aid and credits to these countries, actively helps them train national personnel, transfers to them up-to-date technology and helps organize foreign trade. This has been pointed out by V. Sklyarov, head of the Soviet delegation at the 31st session of the Governing Council of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) which is underway here.

In 1983, the USSR rendered economic and technical assistance to 70 developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The Soviet assistance is concentrated mostly in the state sector, which promotes the implementation of social-economic transformation and strengthens positions of the state in combatting the negative consequences of the activities of transnational corporations.

The Soviet representative repulsed in his report the intensified attempts to turn systems of U.N. technical assistance into a channel for penetrating the economies of developing countries by private foreign capital, including transnational corporations, under the flag of the U.N.

Thus, the permanent U.S. representative at the U.N., Jeane Kirkpatrick, demanded at the session the recognition of the right of donor countries to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states under the pretext of controlling the effectiveness of the utilisation of the aid. This demand was met with indignation by the majority of participants in the session.

ACADEMICIAN EXAMINES WEST EUROPE-U.S. RELATIONS

PM151620 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Jun 84 pp 11-12

[Article by Genrikh Trofimenko, chief of Problems of U.S. Foreign Policy Department at USSR United States and Canada Institute: "Europe for the Europeans"]

[Text] Recently there has been a revival on both sides of the Atlantic of the controversies over what paths Europe should follow. Some complain that the United States could "abandon Europe;" others frighten the West Europeans with such a prospect. In the case of a Soviet analyst, to opine about particulars always implies something, since it is enough for one to point to a very obvious truth for an accusing voice to say right away: "The Soviets want to set Western Europe against the United States and remove the latter from the Old World." Nevertheless, I will venture to assess certain factors and events, judging them from our viewpoint, which is, of course, also a European one.

For some time, specialists and many politicians both in Europe and in the United States have been tending toward the opinion that the paths of Western Europe and the United States have been increasingly diverging. It is said in NATO circles that the strategy formulated in the late 1960's no longer meets the imperatives of the present situation and that something must be done. The question is what specifically should be done.

Some believe that the North Atlantic bloc should be recast and its strategy refounded; that is, that Atlanticism should be strengthened by means of reforms, that the U.S.-West European alliance should be revitalized, thus prolonging through the 21st century the existence of NATO and the present forms of transatlantic relations. Others believe the opposite: Ties between the United States and NATO must be reduced, somehow or other. For instance, some West European leaders believe that West Europe must rely more on its own strength, stepping up its political and military integration. Additionally, in the United States there is a considerable number of neoisolationist politicians, to coin a word, who believe that their country must distance itself from Europe.

So much for subjective opinions. The objective facts, however, indicate that throughout the post-war period Europe has been the center of U.S. attention and that relations with it have headed the list of priorities in U.S. foreign policy. NATO was, and still is, the major military bloc including the United States, and although during this period U.S. military activity developed, particularly in Asia, it was in Europe that the principal U.S. political and economic interests were centered.

Now the center of gravity of U.S. economic interests is shifting to the Pacific area. First, this is attributable to the growing economic role and influence in the Pacific; second, to the changes made in the country's governmental elite.

"Power lies where the money is," Americans say. The fact is that in the United States the money is increasingly concentrated in the west, while power is still rooted in the east of the nation. This is why Pacific capital is trying to shake the Atlantic establishment, which has controlled the power since the beginning of the century. And though the first major attempt to gain power ended in failure -- the eastern establishment deprived Nixon and his supporters of authority -- the new impetus given to the forces supporting Ronald Reagn has come to signify a fundamental change. Today, men whose aims are focused in the west of the country, or the Pacific, are broadly represented at the top level of power in Washington.

Third and last, Europe is no longer of such interest as before to the United States as regards trade and economic expansion. Europe is its increasingly vigorous competitor in the economic field, even with regard to arms manufacturing.

Moreover, the West European countries are beginning to return to their former colonies, but now as partners of the Third World countries and and with the advantage of a perfect acquaintance with local conditions and of offering alternatives to U.S. economic hegemonism. (That fact that the terms of this partnership are not much different from those imposed by the United States is another matter). So there is a new struggle for influence in the Third World. Hence the interest that the United States is showing in expansion in the regions where it has traditionally not been strong, in consolidating its position in Asia and the Pacific.

Interests in the Pacific

Representatives of the U.S. west have a broad range of interests in the Pacific. Generally, they are venture capital businessmen, who usually act with a boldness verging on adventurism. In this context, the virgin lands of the Pacific offer them great opportunities.

The foregoing shows that West Europe's paths are diverging increasingly from those pursued by the United States. At the same time, the latter is still committed to passing itself off as the defender of the Old Continent. To maintain the myth of the U.S. "nuclear guarantee," Washington does not tire of frightening the inhabitants of Western Europe with the "Soviet threat." And this is understandable because unless there is a threat there is no need for a "guarantee" or even a presence. For this very reason, even during the years of Soviet-U.S. detente U.S. generals never ceased repeating in NATO headquarters: "Beware the Russians!" Lately a new tactic of intimidation has been applied, which can be summed up in the words: "If we leave Europe you will be left alone to face the Russian bear. Then you will regret having thrown us out, but it will be too late."

In fact, there is not the least intention of a withdrawal. The truth is that the U.S. military presence in Europe is still the means that enables Washington to control, to a greater or lesser extent, the foreign policy of the West European countries, following the United States' loss of economic and ideological influence there. And in the conditions in which Western Europe is starting to step up its role, U.S. politicians, though tending objectively to orient themselves toward the Pacific, seem more and more reluctant to say a final farewell to Europe.

U.S. control over the "Western" policy of the West European countries is designed to prevent those countries from pursuing a policy different from that of the United States with respect to the socialist nations, first and foremost the Soviet Union. Now that the United States has in practice begun a new phase of confrontation with the USSR, Europe must, according to Washington, dance to the U.S. tune.

As is known, the Reagan administration has tried to make Western Europe reduce its trading ties with the USSR. But it achieved nothing, because in response to the U.S. sanctions even governments as loyal to Washington as Margaret Thatcher's, for instance, to cite only one, expressed their rejection of such an imposition.

Despite everything, the NATO mechanism enables the United States to control the policy of the principal West European states to a by no means inconsiderable extent. And though Washington has been unable directly to cut off economic relations between Western Europe and the USSR, it is now trying to do so directly, for instance through the Control Commission.

In fact one of the secondary effects of Pershing and cruise missile deployment is the reduction of the chance of maintaining and strengthening economic cooperation between the East and West of Europe. Amid the growing tension in Europe, businessmen are proving less disposed to sign long-term contracts.

By prompting the arms race in Europe the United States is subverting West Europe's economic relations with Eastern Europe, not to mention the fact that the U.S. role within NATO enables it to control West European countries' policy in other fields too, curtailing their possible roles in other areas of the world if they conflict with Washington's interests.

Oil Route

But who controls the routes via which Arab oil flows to Western Europe? Washington frightens the world with the "hand of Moscow," but the fact is that it is the United States that has its fingers in the principal oil artery and can cut it off at any time.

So the present situation suits Washington quite well. However, to continue as NATO leader it always needs to create tension and to convince the West European ruling elite that without the United States they are "sunk." Nevertheless, such a "logic" does have an impact on some West European circles.

On the other hand, the following paradox has been apparent for some time: In Western Europe, which is close to the "frightening Soviet giant," it is not the USSR but U.S. policy that actually generates the most anxiety. It is only rarely that the ten countries of the EEC display political unity, but if they do it is on the basis of joint opposition to the United States. Is this not a characteristic sign of the times?

As regards East-West relations at the European level, they would be much better and much more relaxed if Europe could itself, using its wide, centuries-old experience, resolve the political and economic problems facing it and create a real unity from the Atlantic to the Urals, on the basis of realistic disarmament measures, mutually advantageous trade, and joint activities within the fields of the environment, transport, and energy, which the USSR has proposed on several occasions with a view to developing the provisions of the Final Act.

What is the United States' basic intention with regard to Europe? To keep the continent divided and to sow discord between its Eastern and Western sides, exploiting this situation. "Divide and rule:" This expression sums up U.S. geopolitical interests, as evinced in the activities of the most varied U.S. politicians, from the most right-wing to the most liberal.

The deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe is evidence of the same geopolitical interests. As President Reagan said frankly, European theater nuclear weapons can be used without this leading to a global-scale conflict. "Let them kill each other, and the more the better," Harry Truman used to say, in the same connection, back in the years of World War II. And Washington delayed landing its troops in Normandy as long as possible.

So where do Europe's interests lie? Obviously in guaranteeing peace on the continent by means of cooperation and collective security, by means of a realistic contribution by each country to detente, and to halting the arms race.

However, all indications are that the present U.S. political establishment looks unfavorably on such a course for Europe.

Having courted Europe at the time of the post-Vietnam shock and having followed it along the path of detente, the United States is now striving to make its allies return to the "Cold War" and the arms race, partly so as to deprive them of their freedom of maneuver.

For this very reason it is particularly important in this day and age to maintain a fruitful European dialogue. The Soviet people and their government are striving to lesson the threat of war and to move from confrontation to detente and cooperation. This attitude of the Soviet state was stressed during King Juan Carlos I's recent official visit to the USSR. The success of that visit clearly demonstrates the realistic nature of Europe's aspirations [interes], based on our shared history, culture, and civilization.

U.S. TO TRANSFER CENTCOM FROM FLORIDA TO MIDEAST

LD152308 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 15 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

Do you know how to establish mutual trust and start up close relations with a foreign state? I'm sure you will immediately think of traditional embassies arranged with this aim in mind and provided with appropriate documents and lavish gifts. In order to display their peaceful and friendly intentions, the envoys showed to the hosts that they arrived without weapons. Now, the Pentagon is seeking to introduce radical changes in this centuries-old practice of inter-state relations. According to the chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, Admiral James Watkins, the Pentagon intends to transfer its "Central Command" (Centcom), whose sphere of operation comprises 19 sovereign states of Asia and Africa, from Florida, where it is based now, to the Middle East.

But what has it to do with confidential and close relations between states? It turns out that Pentagon officials believe that the transfer of the Centcom closer to its "theatre of combat operations" will have not only invaluable military advantages, but will also help...establish mutual trust and close working relations (sic) with the leaders of Middle East countries. You see how it is easy nowadays: If you want to establish "trust," break into another man's house with your Marines, gunboats and aircraft carriers, and then send there your top brass. It's better than letting them bask in the sun in Florida. What a remarkable contribution to the history of international relations!

Having institutionalised international piracy and committing criminal terrorist acts with participation of armed forces in full view of the entire world, as it was in Grenada, Lebanon, and now in Nicaragua, the American Administration stubbornly sticks to its course of global dictate and raw force. But this course is getting ever more difficult to implement, especially after the Lebanese adventure which fully exposed in the eyes of the Arabs the imperialist essence of Washington's policy. This prompts the American policy-makers to camouflage their hegemonistic aims with nice words.

Arab states have not so far sent an invitation to the Centcom asking it to move to the Middle East, the American NEWSWEEK magazine gloomily states, since they do not want the United States to maintain a high level of activity in that region. This could not have been different after Lebanon. But let us not forget that Washington is wont to break into another man's house with its armoured fist without any invitation.

REAGAN STATEMENT ON READINESS FOR TALKS SCORED

LD161303 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] At his 25th news conference President Reagan expressed willingness to discuss many things. He is eager to debate Walter Mondale if he wins the Democratic nomination, to discuss the deficit, the congressional process, social and budget programs described as unfair and, naturally, arms control with the Soviet Union.

Reagan's remarks about the debate with Walter Mondale contained a humorous punchline he used in rebutting Carter during the 1980 television debate. They drew a round of laughter. With nothing to steal from the Democratic Party this time, administration officials can afford a relaxed and humorous mood. Other things like the deficit and unfair social programs will receive their own portion of publicity as the November election approaches.

However, arms control -- or better said, no arms control -- talks with the Soviet Union has become a major theme in and outside Congress. Back in 1980 the Carter administration unilaterally suspended a series of important Soviet-American talks. They included chemical weapons, the Indian Ocean and others. The Reagan administration did nothing to resume them. Despite this impressive record of walking out from talks with the Soviet Union, the current administration is now being backwards to prove that the U.S. record is immaculate and that it's the stubborn Soviet Union which is responsible for the dangerous deadlock. President Reagan said he is willing to talk any time and that -- and I quote -- we haven't slammed the door on the negotiations at all, unquote. Well, the door to Geneva is open, the American cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe are operational, it takes the Pershing II less than 10 minutes to hit major targets here. Such is the political and military setting for the resumption of the Geneva talks, according to the administration's proposal. Would you ever talk being held at gunpoint?

Ronald Reagan is willing to discuss many things, except for the principle of equality and like security, repudiation of the first-nuclear-strike concept, banning anti-satellite and other space weapons, and some other trifles.

Gerasimov: Reagan Hypocritical

LD171857 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by NOVOSTI political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Just now, when the missile deployment is proceeding in Western Europe on schedule and Washington would like it ahead of schedule, the U.S. Administration is strenuously trying to convince the entire world that the blame for the further transformation of Europe into a missile site [raketizatsiya yevropy] allegedly lies with the Soviet side, which supposedly does not want to return to the negotiating table.

Reagan now says, believe it or not, that an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union is now allegedly a supreme priority to him. He has said this so much that one well-known right-wing journalist, George Will, has written that someone should tell Reagan that he should stop asserting that there is nothing more important than an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union. Such talk is resulting in pressure on the U.S. Government demanding concessions for the sake of forward movement.

Indeed, it is probably pressure from the public alarmed by the 3 years of Reagan's militancy -- and Reagan is now about to woo it to persuade some more of the electorate to vote for him in November -- as well as pressure from the allies; this is what is squeezing from Reagan words so unusual for his tongue.

The words are being squeezed out, but there are no deeds. Reagan calls the Soviet side back to return to the negotiating table, and the allies support him. The London summit conference addressed an appeal to the Soviet Union for the resumption of dialogue with the West. By this is meant talks on nuclear arms in Europe. We are told that the U.S. side is ready to resume them without any conditions. In fact, there are conditions -- the continuation of the deployment of the U.S. missiles. Sometimes successful caricatures completely replace commentary from observers. Here is one such caricature from the respectable Paris paper LE MONDE [video shows LE MONDE cartoon depicting Reagan going down a road signposted "Soviet-U.S. Dialogue" carrying a large missile]. The signpost says U.S.-Soviet dialogue and you can see yourself with what Reagan is rushing.

On this issue, as Kozma Prutkov said, this virtuous knight sits on the stone, always in the same position. But there are also other important areas for possible talks. Washington is cunning here and is putting forth the idea of Moscow's alleged self-isolation, as if Moscow had gone into the deaf man's defense [glukhaya oborona] from the flow of Reagan's alleged peace proposals. This thesis on self-isolation, however, does not stop U.S. Administration representatives from asserting that serious dialogue in various issues is allegedly taking place at various levels. It is not enough that these two statements cannot be reconciled with each other. In this respect the U.S. Administration does not surprise anyone anymore. But the point is rather that both these statements are not true. It is not true that energetic [aktivnyy] dialogue is going on and it is not true that we are sitting with arms folded.

Just last week the Soviet Union again proposed immediately embarking on talks on an anti-satellite weapons ban. This is an important part of the fight for peace in space, an urgent fight because although space military systems are still only under development and no one dares to predict when they will be ready, it is now that there is an opportunity not to let the genie out of the bottle -- this evil spirit. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in his answers to questions from the U.S. journalist, said as follows: Agreement on these issues has to be reached urgently, before space weapons are deployed. Tomorrow may be too late.

Here is what Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, said in 1982: We have to resolutely oppose the reinforced militarization of space. We have time, but very little. The developing countries have a common stance on this problem. They are also against the militarization of space. Even the United States' close ally, West Germany, is for the rapid start of talks on space weapons. The whole world is marching out of step. The United States alone marches in step. This is where the self-isolation really lies.

Washington's stubbornness is explained by technological arrogance and military plans reaching far into the remoteness of space. The arrogance derives from the fact that it is guided by the illusion of bypassing the Soviet Union at the next turning point in military-technological thought. This issue -- as is sometimes said -- obviously has not been studied. There has not yet been any military-technological turning point where the United States has been able to take off and surge far ahead. There has always only been a new spiral in the arms race, often because the United States had rejected Soviet proposals not to embark on these new spirals.

This is what happened, for example, with multiple warheads. The Soviet side proposed not letting this genie out of the bottle. The U.S. side as usual thought that the genie would only obey its creator. Now everyone in America agrees -- even Reagan agrees -- that Soviet multiple warheads substantially (?increase the lack) of security in America. And who is guilty?

But now the enthusiasts for space might are gaining the upper hand and the main enthusiast is the President himself. By analogy, before the war there were enthusiasts for aerial might, who believed that war could be won from the air. The space enthusiasts, like the late Herman Kahn, think of settling their earthly accounts in the heavens, thinking of purely space wars. Reagan dreams of providing America with stable antimissile defense, so that war for America will begin and end in space and not descend to its territory.

The Rockwell International Company has even developed a three-step plan for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, calculated for 30 years. In the first stage, in the 1980's, the United States is improving satellites and antisatellite weapons. This is probably the reason for the reluctance of the administration to hold talks on this topic and for the labored excuses concerning the holding of talks on this topic, referring to the difficulties of monitoring fulfillment of the agreement. But monitoring is possible. This was confirmed authoritatively in the replies of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the U.S. journalist.

However, the United States reported on Friday that it is allegedly about to prepare a draft treaty on certain aspects of antisatellite weapons. The same Friday, though, the U.S. delegation left a session of the UN committee for the peaceful use of space in Vienna, stating that this was not the forum for discussion of so-called star wars.

Regarding yet another aspect of these star wars: On 10 June testing of an antimissile missile was carried out in America. This is already the fourth, but the first to succeed. The Pentagon published a very boastful statement to the effect that it is taking the United States a step closer to the creation of an antimissile defense system, in accordance with the so-called strategic defense initiative program.

This very strategic initiative also belongs to the problems not thought through. It does not even take account of the argument that antimissile defense has to be 100-percent reliable and that any attempt to create it can easily be trumped by slightly increased efforts in increasing the number of missiles on the other side.

At the same time, this strategic initiative may engender the illusion of invulnerability. Again on Friday the Pentagon reported the latest test of the MX missile with a new propellant. These are examples for you from last week showing who is in favor of talks and dialogue and who rejects them, getting carried away with military-technological innovations to the extent of almost losing their heads.

Rather worrying reports have appeared in the U.S. press to the effect that Reagan's advisers do not generally believe in the principle, or as it is sometimes more mildly phrased, they have lost belief in arms control. By the way, the very expression arms control as opposed to, for example, arms limitation and reduction, was thought up in America not for the sake of reducing arms, but to direct the arms race into a certain channel, whichever was suitable. But now even this expression is not to their taste. Reagan's advisers need an uncontrolled arms race, without any obstacles in the form of agreements or talks. But the President's words on talks sound all the more hypocritical, as does his alleged new policy of opening the doors for Moscow, about which we will hear a lot yet.

Beglov: Statements Convincing

LD162147 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] In London and in Dublin and also at a news conference back in the United States after his European tour, President Reagan talked a lot about his love for peace, his desire to negotiate and the need for top-level meetings. Spartak Beglov has these details:

First of all let's take a look at some concrete facts. The President's pretense of peacemaking (?withstood no test) when the Soviet Union came out with its first constructive proposal. On 11th June the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, called on the United States to get down immediately to talks to reach an agreement on a total ban of the most unpredictable and uncontrollable weapons -- that is to say, space weapons. A spokesman of the State Department declared the following day that the United States was prepared to talk about that problem rather than negotiate it. This brief statement sums up all that the President said in many thousands of words during his 10-day stay in Dublin, Normandy, London, and also during his news conference in Washington.

President Reagan's speeches were addressed first and foremost to the many-million-strong audience of American voters. Trying to win their votes the President poses as a man searching for peace rather than war. However, whenever the agenda of any talks with the Soviet Union is being discussed the American side always blocks the way to such talks by preliminary conditions, unacceptable to the other side. The Soviet Union is asked either to accept as a fait accompli the deployment by the United States of weapons of a new generation or agree to unilateral disarmament.

The Indian newspaper the PATRIOT rightfully believes that statements by the American Administration concerning its readiness to resume arms reduction talks sound more than unconvincing in the light of the current dangerous aggravation of the situation caused by the decision of the United States to deploy a new generation of medium-range missiles in NATO countries. The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN illustrates this absurd policy with a caricature showing President Reagan riding atop a Pershing II missile and trumpeting the need to have a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

When shortly before the President's tour of Europe Washington turned down a joint call of six countries of five continents to end the nuclear arms race and the Soviet Union accepted that call that put everything in place. After hearing in Dublin, Normandy, London, and Washington President Reagan's speeches filled with election rhetoric, the public began demanding that the White House should back words with action and should stop at least one conveyor of production and deployment of new nuclear war weapons and of nuclear blackmail. Peace and security is what the world needs most of all today.

Zorin: U.S. Duplicity

LD161923 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The constructive proposals put forward by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for preventing the militarization of space are drawing the attention of world public opinion. Valentin Zorin comments:

[Zorin] Hello, comrades. The dangers which arise from turning outer space into a zone of military confrontation and conflict are self-evident to every sensible person.

That is why the clear position of the Soviet Union aimed at maintaining peace in outer space and solving this problem urgently drew attention and great support all around, as can be seen from the massive response coming from all parts of the world. Our country consistently says that outer space should not be turned into an arena for the arms race. Giving an example of goodwill, the Soviet Union made a unilateral undertaking last year not to put antisatellite weapons into space for as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from doing so. Unwilling to give up its plans for a space arms race, and in an attempt to block the Soviet initiative, Washington invented the argument that an agreement on banning antisatellite weapons is impossible because the observance of such an agreement cannot, they claim, be verified. Numerious facts, including those admitted by eminent American experts, fully refute such inventions. It is in reality possible, quite reliably possible, to verify the freeze on testing antisatellite weapons. The groundless reference to some impossibility of verification of agreements is of use only to those who would like — under any pretext -- to turn space into an arena of military activity.

In order to find a way toward a complete ban on antisatellite weapons, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States to immediately begin official talks on this matter. This is where the duplicity and thorough hypocrisy of the Washington position became apparent. President Reagan declared many times his desire for talks with the Soviet Union. However, as soon as the Soviet leadership proposed to start talks on the major problem of preventing the militarization of space, Washington immediately switched into reverse gear. The State Department declared officially that the United States, you see, is not ready for such talks.

Clearly, in this very important area too, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his answers to questions by PRAVDA, we are not encountering any reciprocal desire for solid talks, let alone for a search for agreement. No words about the usefulness of dialogue can camouflage this fact. It is quite obvious that the White House today does not care about a true search for solutions to the urgent problems of our time, but is instead preoocupied by political maneuvering aimed at folling international public opinion and the U.S. voters.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. MEDIA ON CHERNENKO INTERVIEWS

PM151358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 15 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Detente, Disarmament, and Peace"]

[Excerpts] 14 Jun -- The Soviet Union, acting in the interests of detente, disarmament, and peace, proposes that accords be reached on an entire range of measures capable of really diminishing the level of military confrontation and excluding the use of force or the threat of force from international life; it advocates an honest dialogue and serious talks to find solutions to the problems on which mankind's future depends. This is the basic thought running through the large stream of responses by eminent foreign politicians, public figures, and mass news media to Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answers to PRAVDA's questions and the questions asked by U.S. journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith.

The Soviet leader, referring to the Western countries' call to conduct dialogue and talks, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, stressed that these intentions were not supported by anything tangible. He described the London conference participants' declaration on dialogue as an umbrella needed to somehow cover up the transformation of the territory of several West European countries into launchpads for the new U.S. missiles. K.U. Chernenko declared that the Soviet Union advocates an honest dialogue and serious talks, but that a really positive shift is needed for this in the stance of the United States and its allies.

THE WASHINGTON POST notes: The Soviet leader described as political duplicity the West's appeal for dialogue with the simultaneous targeting of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the Soviet Union and its allies. The Soviet leader confirmed Moscow's interest in a treaty prohibiting the militarization of outer space, but noted that Washington is unwilling to deal with this problem and is unwilling to even discuss it. Moscow points out that at the London conference, dealing with the issue of "international terrorism," the participants passed over in silence the main thing, the Reagan administration's choice of terrorism as a method of dealing with other states. Moscow has described the West's declaration on "democratic values" as just another aspect of Reagan's adventurous concept of "crusade" against socialism. According to the Soviet leader's statement, the London meeting serves the goal of further involving the major capitalist states, including Japan, in the U.S. Administration's militarist line.

The main element in U.S. reaction to K. U. Chernenko's answers to the question by U.S. journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith is the fact that these answers have activated debate in the political circles, the Democratic and Republican parties, and especially in the U.S. Congress, on Washington's further course regarding the question of using outer space for military purposes, talks with the USSR on the prevention of such use, and Soviet-American relations as a whole. Against the background of propaganda claims by the White House, including the most recent ones, when there was talk about an alleged "unconstructive approach by the Russians to the question of Soviet-American talks on disarmament problems" and about "Moscow's intransigence in international affairs in general," many U.S. newspapers, like for example, THE WASHINGTON POST, saw K.U. Chernenko's answers as proof that "the Soviet Union is striving to achieve constructive talks with Washington on one of the most important questions of our time: the prevention of an arms race in space."

The statement made by C. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic Party National Committee, setting out his party's program on this problem at a special press conference in Washington, is typical. He declared in particular: "Insofar as the consequences of adhering to the line of preparation for war in space have become extremely dangerous, R. Reagan's election for a second term would mean essentially voting for a mandate to lead America further along a path which would increase the possibility of a nuclear war." C. Manatt said that the Democratic Party's goal will be to defeat the Reagan administration's course of preparation for war in space. H. Baker, Senate Republican Majority leader, and C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, have spoken of the need to repair Soviet-American relations, suggesting as one of the means to achieve this the conduct of regular Soviet-American meetings, including summit meetings. Both of them, together with a group of other Republican Party officials, have further insisted that the U.S. President receives them to discuss the questions formulated by the Soviet Union as regards outer space.

STAR WARS CRITICISM IRRITATES WHITE HOUSE

LD160639 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 16 TASS - TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The White House Friday distributed a letter expressing irritation over criticisms of the President's program for building an anti-missile defense with space-based elements, which have been aired by a whole number of the country's authoritative scientific groups.

The letter, signed by three "experts" who have long been dancing to the administration's piping, voiced, in particular, "strong disagreement" with the judgements reached by the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment as regards the administration's plans.

In their recently issued reports which have evoked wide response in the United States, these organizations showed convincingly that the administration's "star wars" program is a dangerous attempt to gain possibilities of dealing the first nuclear blow to the USSR and that it will dramatically destabilize the world situation and cost the country an astronomical sum of money.

BUSH SENATE TIE-BREAKER VOTE SAVES MX PROGRAM

LD161425 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Vice President George Bush has passed a tie-breaking vote in the Senate to save the MX. Here are some details:

It was the second time the Republican-controlled Senate rejected amendments on Thursday to kill the MX, which is a first-strike weapon. For Mr Bush it was the second tie-breaking vote in less than a year. Previously he saved the binary nerve gas program from being scrapped.

Opponents of the 10-warhead weapon have urged to bring the long and checkered history of the MX to a close. They suffered a setback after being told that the MX is a bargaining chip with Moscow and not a first-strike missile. The United States Congress is a curious place where some people may argue with others as to what is black or white. The MX is a case in point. The Reagan administration denies that the MX represents a first-strike threat. So do many Republican senators. But Democrats disagree. Now, where's the truth?

Pentagon officials, including Defense Secretary Weinberger, have conceded that the basing mode for the MX is not what they wanted it to be, that (?it) is more vulnerable. This makes it necessary to devise a quicker launch-under-attack capability. This was reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS and, if it sounds involved and too technical, here is another way of putting it: Like those cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, the powerful and accurate MX missile is not needed for a second strike. Adequate deterrence can be provided by several nuclear submarines lurking in the seas. Putting monstrous missiles in vulnerable basing modes is putting the situation on a hair trigger.

The tie-breaking vote by George Bush requires no comment as to what kind of arms control the administration claims it is seeking.

U.S. CONDUCTS ANOTHER TEST OF MX MISSILE

LD160908 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 16 TASS -- The Pentagon has conducted another test of its latest intercontinental ballistic missile, the MX, a spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department said.

The Reagan administration plans to phase in 100 such missiles tipped with multiple independently targettable re-entry vehicles, which are intended for the first nuclear strike at the Soviet Union. The U.S. Senate has endorsed the production of another 21 MX missiles in the next fiscal year.

SHULTZ DEMANDS CONGRESS ADOPT ANTITERRORISM DRAFT

LD141812 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Speaking in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. Secretary George Shultz demanded on Wednesday that the Congress adopt a series of drafts on "combatting terrorism" that have been worked out by the administration. In an effort to "substantiate" the administration's demand he claimed that these legislative proposals are called upon to protect the USA from the "international terroristic activity" that, allegedly, threatens "intrinsic interests and values" of the West.

It is known that Washington sticks the label of "international terrorists" on those independent states and national liberation movements whose anti-imperialist struggle annoys the White House. Thus, Shultz made slanderous attacks on Libya which refuses to yield to the U.S. diktat, on the Palestine Liberation Organization and South West Africa People's Organizations (SWAPO). New drafts based on Directive 138 of the National Security Council which envisages the dealing of "preventive strikes" by the United States abroad is directed against those countries and organizations and also against other sovereign countries and progressive movements.

Shultz reported that the so-called office for combatting terrorism and emergency planning is already functioning at the foreign policy department and takes part in the preparation of "anti-terrorism" actions of the USA. Washington is insistently trying to involve its allies in its adventuristic designs. A similar item was put on the declaration adopted by the London meeting of leaders of the seven major capitalist countries.

Commenting on the "anti-terrorism campaign" of the Reagan administration, political observers note that they in Washington put the problem of "international terrorism" topsy-turvy. It is precisely the United States that elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy, that stages criminal terroristic acts inthe eyes of the whole world.

It is well known that President Reagan himself issued the order for the staging of a piratic aggression against sovereign Grenada, that the sanction for the bombing of cities and villages of Lebanon came from Washington, that on the administration's demand the Congress openly allocates millions of dollars for the financing of the criminal "undeclared war" of the CIA against freedom-loving Nicaragua.

As to domestic aspects of the "anti-terrorism" drafts suggested by the administration they are clearly aimed at suppressing progressive leaders and organizations of the USA. According to THE WASHINGTON POST they open an opportunity for abuses for political purposes and make it possible to persecute many Americans for quite innocent actions.

REAGAN CRITICIZED ON HUMAN RIGHTS POLICIES

LD151645 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 15 TASS -- Ronald Reagan, at his latest press conference, had to hear sharp accusations against his administration which is guilty of gross violations of human rights in its own country. Several questions to the President drew attention to the plight of national minorities, women and low-income American citizens due to the White House's racialist [words indistinct] policies.

At present, when blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and women protest against the administration's civil rights policy, one of the questions went, does it not seem that the country is being divided into two separate, unequal societies -- one of the white males, the other for all the rest? The President, in answering the question, resorted to demagogy for lack of convincing arguments, claiming that none of the previous administrations has done more than his with respect to these people.

Facts, however, prove to the contrary. The number of women living in poverty has surpassed 12 million during Reagan's years in office. The incumbent President is the most fervent opponent of the adoption of an Equal Rights Amendment to the American Constitution. There are 35 million people in America who live below the "official poverty line." All this is a direct outcome of the fierce "budget cuts" of social programmes that have been carried out by Reagan. The gap between black and white Americans in living standards and in employment has sharply broadened in recent years. Incomes of an average black family are half of white family incomes, while the level of unemployment among blacks is twice as high as the national average. Half of black youths and girls aged under twenty are jobless.

Reagan backed the disgraceful decision of the Supreme Court which actually repealed the other day the half-measures designed to restrict racial discrimination, gained by the black population as a result of persistent struggle for many years. None other than Reagan disbanded the Civil Rights Commission when it dared criticise his racialist policies.

These facts are well-known to the Americans. It is no accident that one of the journalists asked Reagan: One of the black organisations, which held its convention this week, declared that you, as President, have been the most determined opponent of human rights for the past twenty years. Participants in the convention showed with concrete examples that your policy represents an attempt to reverse the accomplishments achieved in the human rights sphere. How can you underestimate the common sense of people, thinking that they do not know what the cause of their suffering is? The question remained without an answer....

SENATE HUMAN RIGHTS HEARINGS CALLED PROVOCATIVE

LD141612 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held provocative hearings which discussed in detail the uses of the question of "human rights" for the widening of psychological war against countries of the socialist community, for attempts at outright interference in their internal affairs.

Inveterate reactionaries, representatives of the emigrant scum that found asylum in the USA, as well as of so-called "public" organizations that thrive on provocative intrigues around the question of the "human rights" were invited as "experts". They emulated each other in slandering the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As it became clear soon the false assertions about the lack of "religious freedoms" and violation of human rights in socialist countries that sounded at the hearings had quite a definite purpose: to justify new measures for the intensification of subversive work against countries of the socialist community.

Speakers at the hearings expressed hypocritical concern about "human rights" and "religious freedoms" in socialist countries, made calls for the intensification of open pressure on them. Meanwhile not one of those speaking at this gathering said a word about the situation in this sphere in the United States. And the gross flouting of fundamental rights of millions of Americans assumed an unprecedented scope under the present Washington administration. According to the information of the American trade unions, more than 15 million people are deprived of one of the most important human rights, the right to work. About 35 million live below the official "poverty line", in other words, lead a beggarly life.

More than 3 million people are homeless. The discrimination against the national minorities is intensifying in the USA. According to the U.S. press, the average income of a black family is nearly 40 per cent less than that of a white family. The suppression of dissent is conducted on an ever wider scope. The U.S. police, for instance, keeps files on nearly 34 million Americans who, allegedly, represent a potential threat to the country's security. No hysterical clamouring about the alleged "violations" of human rights in socialist countries can cover up this oppressive picture of mass lawlessness reigning in the biggest capitalist country.

ELECTION OF NEW CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER NOTED

LD170856 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa June 17 TASS -- John Turner, former finance minister in the Pierre Trudeau government, has been elected the new leader of the ruling Liberal Party of Canada. Under existing provisions, he will automatically become prime minister when the incumbent premier, Pierre Trudeau, will make his resignation official in the end of this month. It will be also then that the new prime minister and the government he will have formed will be sworn in.

The convocation of the extraordinary Liberal Party convention, which elected Turner to the post, was caused by Trudeau's decision to resign as the party's leader and, consequently, as the prime minister.

Addressing the convention, Turner said, in particular, that Canada should play a constructiveand positive role in international affairs. He voiced opposition to the arms race and spoke out in support of the proposals for improving the world situation, which were made by the outgoing Canadian prime minister several months ago.

Canadian unemployed greeted the convention delegates with placards saying: "Jobs, not bombs" and "No to nuclear weapons". Their demonstration, demanding the right to work and protesting against spending on the arms race, was organized by the committee of jobless of the Trade Union Council of the Ottawa District. The demonstrators protested against the persisting high rate of unemployment in Canada and demanded that the government provide new jobs instead of increasing military expenditures.

ZHANG AIPING ENDS U.S. VISIT; MILITARY TIES NOTED

LD152119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The official part of the visit to the United States by Zhang Aiping, PRC minister of defense, has ended. He was received by President Reagan and also held talks with Weinberger, the defense secretary. Officials are describing these meetings as very useful, opening up prospects for improving the defense capabilities of the two countries. The U.S. side, the press reports, reaffirmed its readiness to render assistance in strengthening China's military potential, above all in such areas as setting up the production of TOW antiaircraft guided missiles, the modernization of artillery, the sale of antiaircraft missiles, and the obtaining of access to U.S. military technology in certain other areas.

Political observers are noting that the visit by the Chinese minister to the United States is a continuation of the establishment of tangible cooperation between the United States and China in the military sphere, which should foster Beijing's political orientation in a direction favorable to the United States.

IZVESTIYA: KUOMINTANG FORCES FIRE ON PRC SHIPS

PM151118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "XINHUA report"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun -- According to XINHUA, two PRC coasters plying the coast of the South China Province of Fujian were subjected to artillery and small arms fire by Kuomintang forces based on Jinmendao Islands. These islands are situated 2 km from China's coast.

According to the news agency report, as a result of the shelling two people were killed and several injured.

MPR SUPPORTS FREEZE APPEAL, USSR PEACE MOVES

LD121618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1951 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun (TASS) -- The MPR Government fully shares the concern at the dangerous development of the situation in the world, expressed in the recent joint declaration by the heads of state and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, says a statement published here from a MPR Foreign Ministry spokesman. The appeal of these countries for a freeze on nuclear arsenals and an immediate start on substantial reductions of these arsenals is particularly urgent today when Washington is actually preparing for nuclear war.

The MPR supports the Soviet Government statement, adopted in answer to the message of the states which came out with the declaration. It again shows that the Soviet Union is deeply aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace and is doing everything essential to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. Persuasive witness to this is the USSR's pledge of no first use of nuclear weapons and its readiness to try to curb the nuclear arms race. Here the Soviet Union rightly proceeds from the premise that specific accords can be reached once the obstacles, deliberately erected by Washington in order to achieve nuclear superiority, have been eliminated.

The Mongolian people, the document stresses, condemns the United States' aggressive intrigues, aimed at whipping up tension all over the world, including Asia. The Soviet Union's program of measures in the area of a nuclear arms freeze points the way to eliminating the threat of war, says the statement from the MPR Foreign Ministry.

KAPITSA MEETS JAPAN'S ABE ON MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM151335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A talk has been held between M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe during the latter's brief stopover in Moscow on his way to Tokyo from West Europe. Certain questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed.

JAPANESE PROTEST PRESENCE OF U.S. SUBMARINE

LD150738 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 15 TASS -- The call at Yokosuka Port by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine "Taney" which, according to press reports, carries "Tomahawk" cruise missiles, has given rise to a storm of protest in Japan.

A demonstration involving more than 2,000 people which was sponsored in the port by the general council of trade unions, the socialist party and mass anti-war organisations, demanded that an end be put to efforts to turn the country into a launching pad for U.S. medium-range nuclear systems.

The Socialist Party of Japan demanded in a special statement that the Japanese Government oust "Taney" without delay from the Japanese waters, if Washington refuses to give guarantees that the submarine has no nuclear weapons on board.

As is known the introduction of nuclear weapons in Japan is banned categorically by a parliamentary resolution. Sections of the liaison council of the "No to 'Tomahawks'" national movement issued an urgent call to all residents of Japan to rise to the struggle against the deployment of cruise missiles in the north-western part of the Pacific. Dozens of collective telegrams are coming in to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and the command of U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan demanding that the "death submarine" be removed from the Japanese waters without delay.

PAKHOMOV: KAL-007, SPACE SHUTTLE ACTED TOGETHER

LD152025 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] London June 15 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov.

The South Korean airliner, shot down over Soviet territory last September, was on a spying mission and acted in close coordination with an American shuttle spacecraft, the British DEFENCE ATTACHE journal writes in its latest issue. According to the journal, the plane did not just "stray off course," as claimed by Western propaganda, but "deliberately intruded" inside Soviet airspace to enable the United States to register signals of radars, radio intercept means and other electronic equipment of the Soviet air-defence system forced to go into a higher state of alert.

Analysing the flight path of the South Korean airliner, the American RC-135 spy plane, which was close to the Soviet borders at that time, and the flight of the space shuttle, the journal comes to the conclusion that they all were in an "ideal position" for carrying out a "coordinated reconnaissance operation." The RC-135, the article says, made itself detected and then flew close to the South Korean airliner before the latter turned towards the Kamchatka in order to "deceive" the Soviet radars by creating a false impression that a military place was approaching the Soviet borders. Meanwhile, the shuttle was engaged in electronic monitoring of the USSR's air-defences.

The United States, the journal writes, already undertook attempts to conduct reconnaissance operations with the help of the simultaneous use of places and satellites. A fundamentally new element was observed in that spying operation, namely: It was carried out by two planes -- the South Korean airliner and the American spy plane -- jointly with a manned spacecraft. Information contained in the article reaffirms that the shuttle programme has been sold out to the Pentagon.

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY DELEGATION ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

PM151408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army headed by Meas Krouch, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 7 through 13 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Conversations were held with Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Admiral A.I. Sorokin and Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers took part in the conversations.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the North Caucasus Military District Political Directorate, the Kampuchean political workers were briefed on the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and with political organs' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The guests took part in a Soviet-Kampuchean friendship rally held in a North Caucasus Military District military unit.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall, the museum of V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin, and places of revolutionary and combat glory in Moscow, Rostov-na-Donu, and Novocherkassk.

The delegation of political workers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army left for home 13 June. The delegation was accompanied to the airport by Army General A.A. Yepishev, Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, and other responsible political workers.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM180801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Contacts"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties, a delegation from the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Propaganda and Education Department headed by department chief (Men Samon) was in the Soviet Union 5-14 June. Talks with the guests were held at CPSU Central Committee departments, Leningrad Obkom, and Dmitrov Gorkom. The delegation's members familiarized themselves with the activity of party organizations in the ideological-political education of working people and the life and labor of Soviet people in Moscow, Moscow Oblast and Leningrad.

POLAND PREPARES FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS

PM151145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov's "Polish Reportage": "The Mine's Emissary"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The "Boleslaw Chrobry" mine is now one of the largest in Silesia's coal field.

"Our Boleslaw," I was told by young engineer-economist Kazimierz Cebula, "is an example of comprehensive mechanization and a mighty coal-producing combine; each day the mine produces 9,500 tons of top grade coal."

Kazimierz Cebula can speak for hours about Boleslaw Chrobry. It is, after all, his mine -- he is continuing the mining career of his father Oton Cebula, who gave more than 30 years of his life to coal mining and firmly linked his fate with the mine. On graduating from the Katowice Economics Academy a few years ago (could his father, a miner of prewar times, have been dreamed of this!), Kazimierz asked to be posted to Boleslaw Chrobry.

There is a proud sound to Cebula's voice when he speaks of how the mining city has grown and become urbanized in parallel with the mine's technical reequipment. The enemies of socialist Poland are trying to depict the past 40 years as allegedly years of continuous errors and failures. Their slanders are refuted by reality itself. Take for example Laziska Gorne, which is part of the Katowice agglomeration. In the last 5 years alone (even during this period which was complex for the country) 500 apartments were built for the miners and several hundred family homes were constructed. The miners have been provided with two rest bases -- one in the mountains and one by the sea, good schools, children's institutions, a palace of culture, trade center, and a wonderfully equipped general clinic. In a word, everything that man needs today.

"Can a heritage like that be bad?" Kazimierz Cebula asked.

It is, however, time to present my interlocutor in another capacity -- candidate deputy for the city people's council.

Under the new provisions for election to people's councils, Kazimierz went through the fine "sieve" of several consultative meetings with the voters. His candidacy was approved. Now he, together with the other miner candidates, is on the list for the secret ballot which will take place 17 June.

What was it about him that those attending the meetings liked? The fact, I think, that he managed to substantiate a specific program for work which he would like to carry out, together with the other deputies elected by the people, if he is entrusted with becoming a miners' deputy. This program includes housing construction, a new school, continuing the expansion of the city's gas supply, and improving its municipal economy. There is also something else that is exceptionally important for Laziska Gorne -- the urgent solution to a fundamental enrivonment protection problem. The power station that operates on coal fuel emits much dust. Rationalizers at Boleslaw Chrobry have invented a method for improved dust collection and for burying it in underground chambers. The practical implementation of such a technological idea would be of great benefit to the city and the surrounding area.

Active preparation for the people's councils elections is currently coming to an end in Poland. A total of 110,428 deputies to 2,455 councils -- representatives of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia -- have to be elected. The voters want to see businesslike, responsible, sensitive, and politically mature people on the people's councils.

During the election campaign, I had an opportunity to tour several voivodships and I saw that the voters' approach to the nomination of candidates was anything but formal.

"Oh, it is by no means an easy test to go through a preliminary meeting with the voters," I was told by Krystyna Zakrzewska, worker at the Chelm Footwear Factory. "It is true that they already know me quite well -- I was a deputy to the voivodship people's council for two convocations. I was on the commission for culture, enllightenment, and education. My mandate from the voters was to deal even more actively with the construction of schools and childrens' preschool institutions. It was also necessary to deal in earnest with building the new public library -- it is being constructed on my proposal, which in turn was prompted by the voters."

"The voters' strict attitude toward candidates is both understandable and justified," according to the views expressed to me by Tadeusz Zapolski, experimental farm director at the Lublin Agricultural Academy. "The main thing that people expect from the deputy and the people's council is that the job gets done so that life may improve."

The election campaign is taking place under conditions where the so-called "underground structures" and their masters in the West, and the hostile radio stations and RFE in particular, have launched malicious propaganda aimed at the boycott and wrecking of the elections. I asked my interlocutors about their attitude toward, for example, the following passage from RFE, quoting some little street rag. "They want to intimidate us and lead us to the ballot boxes at gunpoint." You could hardly invent anything more absurd or more fantastic -- that was their answer. After all, the candidate deputies are just as much working people as the ones who nominate them from among them. Why them should it be necessary to take the voters to the ballot box "at gunpoint," since they, of their own free will, want to see the organs of power consisting of those they want to see there?

Acting on the quiet, distributing leaflets and home-made newspapers, and painting slogans on the walls that begin with the negative "No," the home-grown opposition is appealing to the Polish citizens to either stay at home on election day or... to go on a picnic. Its members are going all out to prove that they are a mass political organization, but it is all in vain! They have no program to attract the working man. The only thing they have is a pathological hatred for socialism and the people's system.

The forthcoming elections are aimed at making the country's future better and ensuring that the people's councils at all levels, which have been given extensive rights, become the true masters of cities and rural areas and act in the name of the people and for the people. Thus the renegades are calling for a boycott not of the elections, but of Poland's future, which they have rejected by choosing the road to nowhere.

"Today for us what is more precious than anything else," Jerzy Borowski, worker at Bialystok's "Fasty" Cotton Textile Combine, told me, "is to work together for the sake of the socialist fatherland. This is what we will be voting for."

POLISH ECONOMY IMPROVES THANKS TO USSR, CEMA

LD180241 Moscow World Service in English 1910 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] When Poland was about to go through local elections the leaders of anti-government groups claimed that the election would show the strength of the counterrevolutionary forces. But, instead, the election has shown that the country has done much to overcome the crisis and is steadily consolidating both politically and economically. Here is what the NEW TIMES weekly says about this.

There is no need to recall how the counterevolutionaries took advantage of the mistakes in economic policy, the (?voluntarism) of the former national leaders, and the country's economic dependence on the West resulting from their heavy debt. There is hardly any need, either, to comment on how this was followed by terrorist strikes, inflation, bad discipline and drops in productivity. This severely cut production and national income. Poland suffered more economic difficulties when the United States and several other Western countries imposed the sanctions on her. All this has had its negative effects on the Polish economy to this day. As the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has said in a report, Poland will have to pay for this for a long time since it takes a long time to restore what can be destroyed quickly.

But still, the party program to overcome the crisis has been bearing fruit, though not as fast as was expected. By mobilizing efforts production has picked up. Last year, the year when the country began her current 3-year program, showed that Poland managed to make headway though the situation was worse than originally expected because of the anti-Polish policy of the United States. For the first time after 4 years of falling, the national income was up 5 percent and the drop in living standards was retarded. Yet production is still short of what it used to be before the crisis. Much has to be done to restore the Polish economy to steady growth. It would have been difficult for Poland to overcome her economic difficulties if not for support from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Poland is boosting her economy by relying increasingly on ties with partners in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This should raise integration in the socialist community to a higher new level.

OLSZOWSKI STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY HOME FROM MPR

LD172005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 17 Jun 84

[From the Novosti program; announcer-read report]

[Text] Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, made a stopover in Moscow on 17 June on his way to Warsaw after completing his official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic.

He was met, and seen off, at the airport by Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of foreign affairs and other officials.

BULGARIAN PLOT IN ANTONOV CASE CALLED FRAUD

LD152235 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 15 TASS -- Wide public sections are seriously concerned over the fact that the CIA assisted by the Italian authorities is out to stage a "court lynching" of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov, against whom false charges are made of "complicity in an attempt on the life" of the pope, the American newspaper DAILY WORLD points out.

It is noteworthy, the newspaper notes, that at the trial in 1981 in the case of the assassination attempt even such a fanatical anti-communist as Agca did not mention a word about Bulgaria. But during the trial Agca was visited in his prison cell by two Italian secret service agents, who promised that his term in prison could be reduced down to ten years, if he agreed to "cooperate" with them.

Only after that Agca, who as both Turkish and Italian authorities admitted, is a pathological liar, all of a sudden "recalled" that he was an accomplice in a "Bulgarian plot," the newspaper of the American Communists writes.

The aim of the "Bulgarian plot" fraud is to weaken the resistance of the peoples to the forces of war, split the anti-war movement and "justify" by means of anti-communist, anti-Soviet misinformation the preparations for a new world war, the DAILY WORLD concludes.

DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BULGARIA FOR TALKS

LD151547 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 15 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the republic, have arrived here today on an official visit of frienship.

TIKHONOV, OTHERS AWARDED BULGARIAN PRIZE

LD172221 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1907 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, 17 June (TASS) -- By decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Dimitrov Prizes for 1984 have today been awarded to foreign citizens for their political, scientific and creative activity in support of peace, democracy and social progress throughout the world. The title of laureate has been conferred upon Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of Syria; (Sigeysi Matsumaye) Japanese state and public figure; and Dorothy Hodgkin, the prominent British scientist and president of the Pugwash movement of scientists for peace.

ALIYEV, MARCHUK AT BULGARIAN CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

LD152023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A new symbol of indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship -- this is how Doynov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of machine building of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, described the Bulgarian Engineering Center. He was speaking at its opening in Moscow.

We are especially glad, the speaker said, that the center is opening soon after the meeting of the high party and state leaders of our countries, Comrades Zhivkov and Chernenko, following the largest political event of the year, the economic conference of CEMA countries at summit level. We are convinced that the center will make a significant contribution to further raising the efficiency of production, technical, trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the opening ceremony were Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the heads of a number of republican ministries and departments and other Soviet and Bulgarian officials, and Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR Zhulev.

Models of Bulgarian engineering and electronic equipment will be exhibited here and Soviet specialists working with equipment exported to the USSR will train here. The center will organize new and expand existing networks in our country for technical servicing of Bulgarian machinery and equipment in the sector.

HUSAK HAS 'WARM, FRIENDLY' TALK WITH KULIKOV

PM150905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Jun -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, here yesterday.

During the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, issues regarding cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states were discussed.

SFRY FEDERAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

PM180756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

TASS report: "Development Prospects Discussed"]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jun -- The SFRY Federal Executive Council has discussed progress in fulfilling the plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1984 and development prospects for next year at its current session.

It was noted that so far, during the current year, the Yugoslav economy has achieved certain positive results. This applies primarily to the growth of industrial production rates. At the same time, the Yugoslav Government pointed out that this year there has been no success in overcoming some unfavorable trends in the economy. Price rises and inflation are present just as in the past, and this has exacerbated a number of social problems.

The session emphasized that the further growth of production rates, regulation of the situation in the domestic market, and implementation of an active social policy must be the main tasks of the country's socioeconomic development next year. Work on drawing up the plan for the SFRY's development in 1986-1990 will be done next year.

MATERIALS ON CEAUSESCU VISIT PUBLISHED

LD152243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Documents and materials related to the visit paid by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Soviet Union on 4 June 1984, have been published as a collection by Politizdat. The collection contains the speeches made by Comrade Chernenko and Comrade Ceausescu, the announcements about the talks held in the Kremlin and the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the Romanian leader, and other materials.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS GO ON DESPITE PROTESTS

LD180234 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Canberra June 17 TASS -- France today exploded another nuclear device at the Mururoa Atoll. The 35 kt explosion was recorded by the New Zealand seismological station on the Cook Islands. It is the fourth nuclear explosion carried out by France in Polynesia this year. The previous explosions had the yields of 20,50 and 5 kt.

Ignoring the protests of the population of Australia, New Zealand and neighbouring island states, France has been going on since 1966 with its program of nuclear weapon tests at the Mururoa Atoll, causing the radioactive contamination of the region.

BELGIAN PARTIES TO DECLARE STAND AGAINST MISSILES

LD152245 Moscow TASS in Engoish 1951 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Brussels June 15 TASS -- Candidates to the European Parliament from the Communist Party, the Socialist Party -- Flemish wing and other opposition parties of Belgium will be declaring consistently against the intention of the Belgian authorities to deploy U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles weapons on the country's territory. This was said here at a press conference on the results of the poll held by the Flemish Action Committee Against Atomic Weapons among the candidates to the European Parliament from Flanders about their stand on the matter of the deployment of 48 cruise missiles on the Belgian territory. At the same time, the poll showed that Belgium's biggest bourgeois party, the Christian People's Party, which is in the ruling coalition, actually declares for the deployment of cruise missiles in Belgium.

At the same time it was noted at the press conference that far from all the candidates of the Christian People's Party hold such a stand. Specifically, one of the candidates from the Christian People's Party to the European Parliament, Jan Margot, said that he personally will be declaring against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Belgium and for an end to all preparatory works that were started by the authorities at the airforce base at Florennes where it is planned to deploy the missiles.

FRG PEACE MOVEMENT TO POLL PUBLIC ON MISSILES

LD152300 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn June 15 TASS -- Preparations have been completed in the FRG for the holding of a national public opinion poll on the issue of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the country. The poll is sponsored on the initiative of the coordination committee of the West German peace movement to demonstrate the protest of an overwhelming majority of the country's population against the turning of the FRG into a base for American first-strike nuclear missile weapons.

As Josef Lainen, a prominent public figure of the FRG, a member of the coordination committee, told a press conference here today, the public opinion poll "will become the biggest in recent years action of the West German peace champions, within whose reach will be practically the whole population of the country." In the course of the elections to the European Parliament scheduled to be held in the FRG on June 17, referendum centres will be opened at 18 thousand polling stations. Around 100 thousand activists of the anti-war movement will take part in organizing the public opinion poll.

The West German citizens are requested to answer the question whether they are "for" or "against" the deployment in the FRG of American medium-range missiles and whether they are ready to urge the FRG Government to halt immediately the deployment of these weapons and to withdraw from the country's territory the Pershing-II missiles already deployed.

V. SAKHAROV HITS FRG DESIRE FOR RETURN OF REICH

DW151325 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, it was Bavaria's Minister President Franz Josef Strauss who stated in Munich during the Whitsuntide holidays that the German Reich within the 1937 borders still exists. This is a dream not only of Mr Strauss. Dreams of the great German Reich derived from the revanchist claim of the Basic Law still exist in the FRG in over 60 bills and regulations adopted by the FRG Bundestage and Bundesrat, thus interfering in the personal and territorial sovereignty of the GDR and other socialist countries. In addition, there is a common Bundestag decision on the policy toward Germany, a decision on which the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], the Christian Social Union [CSU], the Free Democratic Party [FDP], and the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] had agreed on 9 February this year. The purpose of this common Bundestag decision as the basis of Bonn's policy toward Germany is the revision of the currently existing constellation of states in central Europe.

The purpose of this Bundestag decision was explained by Minister Zimmermann prior to its adoption at a meeting of the league of so-called expellees with the following words: The Federal Government will not limit the handling of the German problem only to the FRG and the GDR; it will include the former German eastern territories on the other side of the Oder and Neisse. Chancellor Kohl did not disassociate himself from his Minister Zimmermann nor the 9 February Bundestag decision. It can therefore justly be stated: The revanchist state doctrine and policy of the FRG is currently based on the common Bundestag decision of 9 February this year.

This decision is plain revanchism, not only with regard to the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland, but also with regard to other socialist countries. Those who want to create the impression in Bonn that the German Reich can be reestablished, those in Bonn and in the FRG who believe that the territorial and political state in Europe can be or should be changed, endanger peace in Europe and possibly in the whole world.

Such Bonn politicians as Strauss, Zimmermann, and Windelen, who sow the mythology of the German Reich in the FRG, are not at all credible with regard to their loyalty to treaties, because their dreams of the German Reich, such as the mentioned Bundestag decision on the policy toward Germany, contradict the letter and spirit of FRG treaties. with socialist states. It is remarkable in this connection that in a Bonn interpretation of these treaties, they were considered only as renunciation of force declarations. It is being ignored that in the treaties with the socialist states, existing European borders are at the same time recognized as inviolable.

The mentioned common Bundestag decision on the policy toward Germany, as well as the statements of Strauss and Ministers Zimmermann and Windelen during the Whitsuntide holidays, interpret matter as if the decision of the sixth German Bundestag election period and Bonn's letters on German unity were more important than the FRG treaties with the Soviet Union, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, and Czechoslovakia, which are binding under international law.

This attempt to relativize the treaties with the socialist countries and interpret them as a means to keep the imaginary German problem open obviously encourages revanchist tendencies in the FRG.

About 45 years after the beginning of World War II by Hitler's Germany, it ought to be a moral and political obligation of all Germans of good will to stop the beginnings of revisionism in the spirit of great Germany. Only in this way can peace and good neighborly relations be safeguarded in central Europe.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES NEW FRG PRESIDENT

LD151845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram of congratulations to Richard Von Weizsaecker, FRG federal president, on the occasion of his election to that post. The telegram expresses the hope that relations between the USSR and the FRG will develop for the good of the peoples of both states and in the interests of European security and universal peace.

In a reply telegram, the FRG president conveyed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and expressed the conviction that both countries will continue to cooperate to the good of both sides and in the interests of peaceful development in the world.

VOTERS APATHETIC IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS

LD162221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Elections to the so-called European Parliament are ending today. They began on 14 June and are being held in the 10 member-countries of the European Economic Community. They are, however, being held in an atmosphere of apathy among the West European voters as information agency correspondents, including those of the American UPI agency, do not conceal. Today the elections will be held in France, Italy, and the FRG in particular.

Whence the apathy on the part of the voters? Set up in 1962, the European Parliament was called upon to strengthen the unity of the West European nations and become an organ facilitating, as its founders planned, the harmonic process of political and economic integration in Western Europe. These goals of the Parliament's founders, however, remained only on paper. As is known, broad contradictions tear the countries of the Common Market apart. All sorts of trade wars are waged between them, including a cod war, a wine war and so forth. The agricultural policy of the countries of the Ten gives rise to the most censure in Western Europe. This leads to mass impoverishment of their rural population.

The support given by the governments of the European members of NATO to the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries also contributed to a sharp fall in the authority of the European Parliament.

U.S. USING W. EUROPE TERRORISM TO SMEAR LEFT

LD152326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2231 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS) -- "Terror: Vdokhnoviteli i Ispolniteli" ["Terror: Inspirers and Executors"] -- this is the title of the book by international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev and Vladimir Malyshev that has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House.

The time of the events described is within the last decades and the setting is in Western Europe, where the bloody handwriting of the terrorist acts is being felt especially: assassination of political figures; heinous crimes involving large numbers of victims, such as explosions at stations, in trains and on squares where demonstrations are taking place; kidnappings for ransom or for blackmail.

It is dangerous in that, through the "black internationals," ultra-leftwing labels, and the secret services of the NATO countries, terrorism is being organized by the headquarters of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the CIA for compromising left-wing parties and whipping up international tension.

The special cynicism of the organizers and secret inspirers of the phenomenon of terrorism consists in their seeking to represent the fruits of their hands as the result of their political opponent's actions and to use them for major provocations according to the recipe of the Hitlerite arson of the Reichstag -- such as, for instance, the "Antonov case" concocted by the CIA and its branches.

The authors convincingly and vividly reveal the insidious mechanics of the enemies of socialism. They show how, step by step, relying on extremely reactionary elements, the CIA is attempting to dismantle the progressive processes in Western Europe, the paper notes.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON GORBACHEV TALKS IN ITALY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 June in its First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report under the headline "CPSU Delegation's Visit." The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 14 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the subheading, "Talks With Italian Communists" and reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: ...[Text] Rome, 14 Jun -- The CPSU delegation that has come to Rome to participate in the funeral of E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, yesterday had a conversation with Italian Communist Party directorate members P. Bufalini,... (supplying alternate opening passage and substituting "directorate" for "leadership");

In the third paragraph, line seven, PRAVDA reads: ...continue to strengthen. The CPSU delegation head noted that the best way... (inserting additional clause).

Comparison of Gorbachev Return

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 June in its First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report under the general heading "Returning Home" concerning the recent visit of M.S. Gorbachev and a delegation to Italy for the funeral of E. Berlinguer. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 15 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 5, under the subheading "Returns to Moscow" and reveals the following variations:

In the last paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov; CPSU Central Committee members V.A. Karlov and N.Ye. Kruchina; CPSU Central Committee candidate member A.S. Chernyayev and high-ranking executives of... (supplying additional names).

SOVIET WARSHIPS DEPART HELSINKI AFTER VISIT

LD152124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Jun (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet warships comprising the training ship Smolnyy and the patrol ship Svirepyy ended a friendly visit to the Finnish capital today. Admiral V.A. Samoylov, commander of the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base, headed the detachment.

During the visit, meetings were held with Finnish sailors. There were also concert performances by the Soviet guests, sports competitions, and sightseeing in Helsinki.

FINLAND'S SOCIAL DEMOCRAT CONGRESS ENDS

PM150913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cornerstone"]

[Text] Lahti, 11 Jun -- The foreign policy resolution of the 33d Finnish Social Democratic Party [SSDP] Congress, which ended work here yesterday, says that trusting, good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of Finland's foreign policy. In the future, too, it is necessary, irrespective of fluctuations in international policy, to constantly develop relations between the two countries on the basis of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty. The now regular meetings between the two countries' leaders, the document goes on to note, are of great importance in the cause of maintaining mutual trust between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The strengthening of Soviet-Finnish relations is also essentially promoted by the expanding ties between political parties and social organizations, including the CPSU and the SSDP. The Social Democrats attach no less importance to the planned expansion of bilateral trade and economic relations, which play a significant role in the cause of the stable development of Finland's economy. The congress called on party members to actively participate in the Finland-Soviet Union Society.

The resolute struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament and against the arms race is regarded as the party's most important task, the resolution says. Peace can only be secured by way of consistent joint activity on the part of states and peoples. From the viewpoint of northern Europe's security, the document notes, turning the region into a nuclear-free zone is a matter of urgency under present conditions of a tense international situation.

The congress, in which 360 delegates and many foreign guests participated, discussed the political situation in the country, examined a report on the party's activity and its new draft program, and elected leading organs. The country's prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, was reelected SSDP chairman, and Erkki Liikanen general secretary.

ORTEGA, DELEGATION VISIT FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

U.S., CIA Role Hit

LD180343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (TASS) -- Relations of friendship and cooperation in the most diverse spheres have been established between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union declared Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Council of Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. He heads a Nicaraguan delegation that has left for the Soviet Union on a working visit.

At a press conference before his departure by air, D. Ortega pointed out that since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, Nicaragua has established firm links with all countries, including the socialist states. He expressed the conviction that the present visit to the USSR and negotiations with Soviet leaders would serve to further strengthen Soviet-Nicaraguan relations.

The Sandinist people's revolution is at present being subjected to increasing aggression on the part of the Reagan administration, D. Ortega said. The counterrevolutionary gangs it supports are stepping up their incursions both in the north and south of the republic. We consider the allocation of another $28 million to finance the American mercenary army that terrorizes the Nicaraguan people as part of the undeclared war waged against Nicaragua by the United States.

The allocation of additional CIA funds for the arming and training of Somoza gangs contradicts the intention, announced by the Reagan administration, to start a dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government in order to normalize bilateral relations. One such initiative, for example, was brought by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who recently visited Managua. However, D. Ortega stressed, all subsequent Washington actions attest to the hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration, which does not want to alter its aggressive course toward Nicaragua.

Ponomarev Greets Delegation

LD171209 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 17 TASS -- A delegation from Nicaragua led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government, arived in Moscow on a working visit today.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Aliyev Receives Ortega, Ruiz

LD181032 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 18 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government, and Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of planning of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra heads a delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, which arrived on a working visit in Moscow on Sunday.

Chernenko Receives Ortega

LD181244 Moscow TASS In English 1211 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 18 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received today Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra heads a Nicaraguan delegation which arrived in Moscow on Sunday for a working visit.

ANDROPOV BIRTH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE PUBLISHED

PM151035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed article: "A Life Devoted to the People: On the 70th Anniversary of Yu.V. Andropov's Birth"]

[Text] While revealing and substantiating the decisive role of the people's masses and the worldwide historic mission of the working class and its political vanguard -- the Communist Party -- at the same time the classic writers of Marxism-Leninism invariably pointed also to the tremendous role of leaders who are able to lead the masses on to bold revolutionary actions, in the name of the socialist restructuring of society. The party and the people promote to the leadership their most experienced and tempered representatives who are able to delve deeply into the essence of the most complex phenomena and correctly express social requirements and to head the masses in the struggle to implement the grand tasks of communist creation.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, may rightly be named as one of those people. He belonged to the generation of Soviet people whose path in life was determined from a young age by the ideas and cause of the Great October.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was born 15 June 1914 into the family of a railroad worker at Nagutskaya Station, Stravropol Kray. He began working at the age of 16. He was a worker in the city of Mozdok in the North Osetian ASSR. There he joined the Komsomol's ranks in 1930. After entering the Rybinsk Water Transport Technical College in 1932, he worked, while simultaneously studying, as a sailor, helmsman, and first mate on various ships of the Volga Shipping Company. Then he studied at the Petrozavodsk State University and the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School.

Yu. V. Andropov was in Komsomol work from 1936 and traveled the road from secretary of the Komsomol organization of the Water Transport Technical College in the City of Rybinsk to first secretary of the Karelian Komsomol Central Committee.

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War Yu. V. Andropov was actively involved in the partisan movement and was one of its leaders in Karelia. He devoted a lot of effort to organizing the Komsomol underground, to infiltrating combat groups across the front line to carry out operations in the enemy's rear, and to political work among young people on Soviet territory temporarily occupied by the enemy. Former partisans and underground workers in that district of forests and lakes cordially remember their Komsomol leader, his tact and sociability, and his great personal courage and unshakeable confidence in victory.

After the liberation of the city of Petrozavodsk from the fascist invaders (1944) Yu. V. Andropov was promoted to party work -- first as second secretary of Petrozavodsk Gorkom and then as second secretary of the Karelian Communist Party Central Committee. Many glorious deeds in the restoration of the national economy of the republic and of its capital in particular are linked with his name. His outstanding political and organizational talent was manifested in ebullient everyday activity.

In 1951 Yu. V. Andropov was transferred to the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, where he worked as an inspector, and later as chief of a Central Committee subsection. In 1953 the party sent him into diplomatic work. For a number of years he was USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic.

In 1957 Yu. V. Andropov was confirmed as chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and in 1962 he was elected secretary of the party's Central Committee. At the 22d and all subsequent congresses he was elected a member of the Central Committee. From 1967 he was a candidate member of the Politburo, and from 1973 a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

From 1967 through 1982 Yu.V. Andropov worked as chairman of the USSR KGB. The consistent and creative implementation of the Leninist principles elaborated by the party in the activities of KGB organs and troops and the realization of important measures to ensure the country's state security are inseparably linked with his name.

In May 1982 Yu.V. Andropov was reelected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Central Committee's extraordinary plenum held 12 Novermber the same year elected him general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yu.V. Andropov was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 3d and the 6th through 10th convocation. In June 1983 at the Supreme Soviet's eighth session he was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In all the posts in which Yuriy Vladimirovich worked by will of the party he showed himself to be an unwavering fighter for Lenin's great cause and the successful resolution of the tasks of communist creation and an ardent patriot and internationalist. But his outstanding abilities and talent and his best political and human qualities were revealed particularly clearly and with full force in the posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Soviet state. He made a weighty contribution to the collective activity of the party Central Committee and its Politburo in elaborating the party's realistic course at the present stage -- the course of improving developed socialism. Under his leadership the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums were held, which were important milestones in the life of the party and the people and signified the further creative development and codification of the 26th CPSU Congress' political line.

Party documents and Yu.V. Andropov's speeches posed and substantiated cardinal questions connected with the implementation of political, socioeconomic, and ideological tasks, the constant improvement of working people's prosperity, the strengthening of discipline and order, and the comprehensive enhancement of organization and responsibility in all sectors of communist construction. He paid a great deal of attention to improving the style and methods of leadership, stepping up the political and organizational activity of the party and all its links, and enhancing the CPSU's leading role in Soviet society's life, showing tireless concern for the observance of Leninist norms and principles of party life and ensuring collectiveness in the work of party organs -- from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to local party committees.

Our party and its Central Committee attach tremendous significance to developing Marxist-Leninist theory, since this is what its own creative essence requires. We must considerably activate the party's collective thought, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in the speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. And not just general theoretical but also political thought. Theory enriched with new experience, and experience creatively interpreted in the light of Marxist-Leninist theory -- this has always been and remains the most important source of our party's strength. The concept of developed socialism was a major contribution to the theoretical arsenal of Marxism-Leninism. The improvement of developed socialism, that comprehensively considered scientific formula put forward by the party, forms the basis of the new edition of the CPSU Program which is to be adopted at the 27th Party Congress.

Yu.V. Andropov's contribution to developing the party's collective thought is considerable and weighty. He skillfully combined tremendous party and state activity with the profound and comprehensive theoretical elaboration of urgent problems of the present day. His works and speeches were marked by Bolshevik passion and depth of thought, loyalty to Leninism in theory and in policy, and intolerance of everything alien to our world outlook. Organizing and directing the revolutionary social and historical creativity of the working class and all working people, Yu.V. Andropov wrote in the article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR," is the colossal task now being resolved by Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of the struggle for mankind's progress.

Yu.V. Andropov paid main attention to the practical implementation of the creative plans formulated by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to increasing the people's prosperity, strengthening the Soviet state's defense might, and implementing the ideas of the friendship and fraternity of our country's peoples in our country. He was deeply aware of and understood Soviet people's interests and subordinated all his multifaceted activity to them.

The improvement of ideological and mass-political work, the consistent improvement of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies, the comprehensive development of democracy as a powerful means of educating the working people, and our society's development along the path to communist self-management were objects of constant concern for the Communist Party and Yu.V. Andropov.

Yu.V. Andropov devoted much strength and energy to the cause of peace and people's security. He was the initiator of important peace proposals aimed at resolving the main task of our times: safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. He made a significant contribution to developing all-round cooperation between the socialist community countries, to consistently implementing the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and to support for the national liberation movement. Yu.V. Andropov's attention invariably focused on the struggle for lasting peace, freedom, and the independence of peoples. Under his leadership, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the country's supreme organs of state power formulated from class Leninist positions a modern and active foreign policy whose basic characteristics were determined by the decisions of the recent CPSU congresses. This policy, which is consistently and unswervingly followed by our party and the Soviet state, accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and the interests of all mankind.

Yu.V. Andropov headed the CPSU Central committee for only a brief period, but during that period, which was full of great and intensive work aimed at powerfully accelerating the national economy's development and overcoming the difficulties that the country encountered in the late seventies and early eighties, the party, following and creatively enriching the 26th congress' line, ensured a confident advance in all spheres of economic and social progress. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at his meeting with voters from Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Okrug: "The collectively elaborated guidelines on the key directions of society's development and everything that has been achieved recently constitute substantial political capital. And we will safeguard and augment it."

The Soviet people wholeheartedly accept and unanimously support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the strategy for the systematic and comprehensive improvement of the society of developed socialism. The CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and all the present multifaceted activity of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko convincingly demonstrate our party's loyalty to this strategy and its indomitable resolve to firmly follow the Leninist general course.

The motherland highly appreciated Yu.V. Andropov's services. He was awarded the title Hero of the Socialist Labor. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Red Banner, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner, and many medals. But the supreme award which nothing can replace is the people's good memory. The ability to think broadly and on a large scale and to combine long-term goals with the solution of specific tasks, total dedication, selfless devotion to the ideals of communism and peace on earth, principledness and exactingness in work, closeness to the working people, modesty, and simplicity -- all these wonderful qualities of a leader of the Leninist type earned Yu.V. Andropov the profound respect and gratitude of the party and people and of millions of people abroad.

Now the Communist Party and all the Soviet people are marching toward the 27th CPSU Congress, resolving important tasks for the improvement of developed socialism. A guarantee of the successful implementation of this line, which is both theoretically and practically substantiated, is the unshakable cohesion of the Communist ranks, the party's collective wisdom, the constantly strengthening unity of party and people, and the continuity of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, which means a constant advance and a purposeful and active struggle to resolve the fundamental problems of the present and the future.

Birthday Meetings Listed

PM151336 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Loyal Son of the Party"]

[Text] A gala meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow 14 June to mark the 70th anniversary of the birth of Yu. V. Andropov, eminent figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the international communist and workers movement.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, opened the meeting with an introductory speech. Prof P.A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the institute, delivered a report. Yu. V. Andropov's life, the life of a staunch Communist and ardent patriot and internationalist, the speakers noted, was inseparably linked with the historic accomplishments of the CPSU and the Soviet people, the solution of pivotal tasks of the balanced and comprehensive improvement of the society of developed socialism, and the struggle for peace and social progress all over the world. In all sectors of work to which the party posted Yuriy Vladimirovich, he acted energetically and purposefully, fully devoting his knowledge and strength to the further strengthening of the unity of party and people, the socialist motherland's prosperity, and the implementation of Communist ideals. Yu. V. Andropov's talent and organizational abilities were demonstrated especially vividly in the posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was emphasized at the meeting that the Communist Party is consistently implementing a political course of consolidating the country's economic and defense might, deepening socialist democracy, enhancing the Soviet people's prosperity, and comprehensively developing the individual. The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum and April (1984) Plenum have become important landmarks in the party's entire multifaceted creative work. The Soviet people, closely rallied around the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, are selflessly struggling to implement our party's domestic and foreign policy.

The meeting was attended by V.A. Medvedev and B.I. Stukalin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; N.P. Yemokhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; scientists; CPSU veterans; and representatives of Moscow's working people.

A joint session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Karelian Branch Council and the scientific councils of the Petrozavodsk State University and the Karelian Pedagogical Institute, with the participation of representatives of the city's public, was held in Petrozavodsk to mark the 70th anniversary of Yu. V. Andropov's birth.

REPORT ON CPSU DECISION ON WW II ANNIVERSARY

LD161400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee: As has already been reported, the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.

The decision notes that 9 May 1985 is the 40th anniversary of the day that the battle, unprecedented in history for its scale and ferocity against the most reactionary shock forces of imperialism, the fascism of Hitler, which set down the aim of destroying the first socialist state in the world and establishing world domination, ended in victory. For the Soviet Union, it was a just war of liberation. In inflicting a crushing defeat on the enemy, the Soviet people and its Armed Forces, under the leadership of the Communist Party, defended the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland, and upheld the cause of October. They made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist bondage, to saving world civilization. They fulfilled their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor. In this lies one of their greatest services to mankind.

The decades that have passed since then have shown even more clearly and fully the worldwide historical significance of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The routing of German fascism and then of Japanese militarism had a most profound influence on the entire course of world development. Favorable conditions were created for the struggle of the mass of the working people for their social and national liberation. The positions of progressive democratic peace-loving forces have been strengthened. The influence of Communist and workers' parties has grown. A world socialist system has arisen and is developing successfully. The process of the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism has speeded up, ending with its failure.

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War in all fullness revealed the advantages of socialism, its enormous economic, sociopolitical and spiritual possibilities. This was a victory of the Soviet state created by the great Lenin, the most front-ranking social order, socialist and economic system. The Great Patriotic War convincingly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the people, the indestructibility of the union of the working class, collective farm peasantry and the working intelligentsia, the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR. The victory in the Great Patriotic War confirmed the mighty vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideology. Deep ideological conviction, unbounded faith in the righteousness of the great Leninist cause, served as an inexhaustible source of spiritual strength for the Soviet people, their moral and political cohesion.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War demonstrated the superiority of Soviet military science and art of war, the high level of the strategic leadership, and the combat skill of our military cadres. In combat actions, the USSR Armed Forces destroyed Hitler's plan for a blitzkrieg, and then having taken the initiative, achieved a fundamental turning point in the war and effected the defeat of the enemy. In the fierce fighting with fascism, selfless devotion to the party and people, love for the homeland, and mass heroism were manifested by the men of the Army and Navy and volunteer corps fighters. A significant contribution to the victory over the fascist invaders was made by Soviet partisans and the underground.

The working people in the rear, workers, collective farmers, scientists, engineers, and designers achieved great feats during the war years. With their selfless work, they won the unprecedented battle for metal and bread, fuel and raw materials, and for the creation of powerful Soviet weapons.

Soviet women demonstrated unprecedented tenacity and heroism in work. The Leninist Komsomol was a vital help to the party in solving tasks on the front and in the rear. Workers in Soviet culture, writers, poets, composers, artists, painters, film workers, and journalists earned the people's high esteem. Through their works, they cultivated the ardent patriotism and courage of the Soviet people.

The Leninist Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of the victory of the Soviet people. By its multifaceted activity, it ensured the firm unity of the political, state and military leadership, and of the Army and people of the front and of the rear. At its call, the whole country rose in the battle to the death with fascism. The Communist Party was a real fighting party. Communists were in the most difficult and decisive areas of the fight against the enemy. Through personal example and passionate party oratory, they inspired and led the Soviet people to victory.

The decision stresses that fighting selflessly against the fascist invaders were fighting men from the military formations and partisan armies and units of Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, as well as patriots from Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Hungary, participants in the resistance movement and antifascist underground. The ranks of the liberation struggle were led by Communists, faithful sons of their peoples and ardent internationalists.

A great contribution was made to achieving victory in World War II by the peoples and armies of the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

The lessons of the Great Patriotic War are of lasting significance. The main one is that one must struggle against war before it has begun. The experience of history teaches us that in order to defend peace, we need united, coordinated and active deeds by all peace-loving forces against the aggressive adventurist course of imperialism. It is essential to intensify the vigilance of the peoples, to defend and multiply the gains of socialism.

This is of particular importance now when reactionary imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, have declared a new crusade against socialism, ignoring the lessons of history, and are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies, spiraling the arms race to an uncontrollable degree and striving to dictate their will to sovereign states from a position of strength. Deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, increasing military preparations by the United States in the Far East and the intensifying militarization of Japan are causing serious alarm. The growing military threat on the part of the United States and its NATO allies calls for constant strengthening of our homeland's defense capability, and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, consistently supports removing the threat of war, curbing the arms race, and preserving peace. The Communist Party and Soviet state are doing everything possible to defend peace, prevent a nuclear catastrophe, and not allow any disruption of the military-strategic balance of forces that has been reached.

The cause of the preservation of peace is reliably served by the fraternal union of the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact countries and the successfully developing comprehensive cooperation among socialist states belonging to CEMA. Owing to the firm and consistent policies of the Communist Party, the Soviet people have lived in conditions of peace for four decades now. The economy, the political system of Soviet society, and socialist democracy are developing steadily. The state of all the people is growing stronger. The material and cultural level of people's lives is rising. The society of developed socialism was created and improved by the selfless labor of all generations of Soviet people.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War was won by the Soviet people in the name of peace and life on earth. For its deliverance from the threat of fascist enslavement, for its liberty, mankind is to a large extent obliged to the world's first socialist state and to its historic victory over the foe.

The CPSU Central Committee has decided to mark 9 May 1985, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, as a festival of all the people. Party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, political organs of the Army and Navy are recommended to organize at industrial enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, institutions and educational establishments, in military units and on naval vessels, and in all labor collectives broad ideological and mass political work to explain the world historic importance of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union to the rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan, the liberating missions of the Soviet Armed Forces, to reveal in depth the role of the CPSU as the organizer and inspirer of the victory over the foe, the mass heroism of the Soviet people, the men of the Army and Navy, partisans and participants in the underground, the workers in the rear.

All means of agitational and propaganda work should be used to show clearly and convincingly the fruitful and purposeful activity of the CPSU to perfect developed socialism, to strengthen the economic and defense might of our homeland, the sociopolitical, ideological, and international unity of the Soviet society, the party's concern for enhancing the people's welfare, to reveal comprehensively the peace-loving foreign political course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the strength of the positions of world socialism, the active efforts of the fraternal communist and workers parties and all peace-loving forces against the threat of war, to unmask the antipopular, reactionary essence of imperialism, the militaristic plans of the United States and its NATO allies, revanchism and Japanese militarism, to give a resolute and well-argued rebuff to our ideological opponents, to all sorts of falsifiers of the history of World War II.

It is proposed that party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations make full use of the preparations for and the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War for the further intensification of the labor and political activity of the Soviet people in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee for the development of socialist competition for the completion of the tasks of 1984 and the Five-Year plan as a whole, to support and develop in every way valuable labor initiatives aimed at providing a worthy welcome for the festival of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, to explain constantly that in contemporary conditions the fulfillment of planned tasks, conscientious productive labor, a high organizational standard and discipline are not only a civic obligation but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person and every labor collective.

The preparations for the anniversary of the great victory should enhance the strengthening of all ideological education work. In conditions whereby aggressive imperialist circles are whipping up tension and systematically organizing hostile ideological campaigns and sabotage against the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism, ever increasing importance is assumed by the education of the working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian socialist internationalism, and friendship among the peoples of the USSR. There must be formed in every Soviet person a clearly defined class attitude, great political vigilance, feelings of irreconcilability with imperialism, and conviction of the rightness and invincibility of socialism. An important task is the propaganda of the glorious combat traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, and the strengthening of military-patriotic and mass defense work. Soviet people, and first and foremost young people, must possess military skills and be prepared to defend the socialist fatherland.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the central committees of the union republican communist parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics, executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, ministries, departments, trade union and Komsomol organizations to pay increased attention to war and labor veterans, to enhance the role they play in all spheres of economic and public life, to involve them more widely in bringing up the younger generation, to show constant concern for those who took part in the Great Patriotic War, and to monitor the granting to those who took part in the war the benefits and privileges established by existing legislation. Particular attention is focused on the further improvement of material and domestic conditions for war invalids and families of those who were killed, including providing them with housing and medical services, which are of primary importance.

The union republic communist parties central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, political organs of the Army and Navy, ministries and departments, councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, executive committees of soviets of working people's deputies, the AUCCTU, the VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] Central Committee, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the board of the All-Union Society for Knowledge, the union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, and the creative unions are charged with the task of drafting and implementing specific measures for the preparation and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

During the period from 3 to 9 May 1985, solemn meetings devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory will be held. In the capitals of the union republics, in kray, oblast, okrug and rayon centers, in towns, at industrial enterprises, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in institutions, education establishments, in military units and on board ships, celebrations to honor veterans of the Great Patriotic War will be organized.

On 8 May 1985 in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, a solemn meeting of representatives of the working people of the city of Moscow and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory will be held.

The initiative of the labor collectives of the hero-cities to hold an all-union vigil of commemoration dedicated to the 40th anniversary of victory has been upheld. On 9 May, wreaths will be laid at monuments and obelisks and on the graves of servicemen from the Army and Navy, partisans, and heroes of the underground who fell in the struggle against the fascist Geramn invaders and the Japanese militarists.

It is recommended that the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the creative unions carry out necessary work to create new artistic and documentary works about the heroic exploits of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War, and about the Soviet servicemen who are the heirs to victory.

A joint plenum of creative unions and organizations devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 will be held in April 1985. The editorial offices of the central newspapers and magazines, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, TASS, the NOVOSTI news agency, the All-Union Copyright Agency, Political Literature Publishing House, and the CPSU Central Committee Plakat [poster] Publishing House are required to ensure broad coverage of the preparations and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory, and the production in the languages, of books, posters, albums and other material showing the world historic importance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. They are also to implement in good time the publication of the best artistic, documentary and memoir works about the war provided for by the plans of the publishing houses.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Defense, and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy are instructed to hold a scientific conference in the first half of 1985 devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and to the defeat of militarist Japan.

In May 1985, the VLKSM Central Committee, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the Soviet War Veterans Committee will hold an all-union rally of winners of the youth tour through places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory in the Hero City of Tula.

The USSR Council of Minister Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, the AUCCTU, the VLKSM Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, are advised to hold the first all-union youth games in hero-cities devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory in the second quarter of 1985. The holding of an aviation sports festival devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War in Moscow, at Tushino Airport, is planned for May 1985.

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography is instructed to devote an all-union 1985 film festival to the 40th anniversary of victory, and to invite representatives of the foreign cinema to it. In April-May 1985, the USSR Ministry of Culture and the USSR Union of Artists will hold an all-union artistic exhibition entitled 40 Years Since the Great Victory in the central exhibition hall in Moscow.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR Union of Writers, the USSR Union of Composers, the USSR Union of Artists, the All-Russian Theatrical Society, and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy are recommended to time the conferral of medals, named after Fadeyev, Aleksandrov, Dovzhenko, Grekov and other outstanding cultural figures, for the best works on a military-patriotic theme to coincide with the 40th anniversary of victory.

The All-Union Society for Knowledge is charged with holding sociopolitical readings dedicated to the 40th anniversary of victory in Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in kray and oblast centers, and in towns and rayons.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the AUCCTU, and the VLKSM Central Committee are recommended to organize lectures, creative soirees and meetings with war veterans in clubs, libraries, museums, and parks. An all-union review of amateur artistic works and a competition for the best song dedicated to the 40th anniversary of victory will be held.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed its conviction that Soviet people will rally even more closely around the Leninist party and mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War with fresh achievements in all sectors of economic and cultural construction; and by their selfless labor, they will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the socialist motherland.

We have broadcast the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

TREATMENT OF SHCHARANSKIY, BONNER DEFENDED

LD171241 Moscow inEnglish to North America 2300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[From the "Moscow Mailbag" feature presented by Joe Adamov]

[Text] Mark (Grabowski), of Baltimore, Maryland asks: You told me over the radio that one is free to criticize. Are dissidents more than critical?

The so-called dissidents are very much more than critical if you mean those dissidents that have been jailed. Let's take Mr Shcharanskiy. Incidentally there is a street named after him not far from the United Nations building in New York. I saw it with my own eyes. Now what did he do? He began to collect intelligence information about classified organizations -- connected with defense, mind you -- and he passed this information on, through a Moscow correspondent of an American paper, to the United States. And he did this systematically through various channels up until his arrest. And of course he observed all measures of conspiracy. Then he kept supplying various anti-Soviet organizations in the West with no end of anti-Soviet libels and lampoons.

And to some of his writings he tried to lend a semblance of sort of collective petitions. For instance, in the appeal to the United States Congress in February 1976, our handwriting experts -- mind you, this was proved in court -- ascertained that all the signatures to the collective appeal were written by Shcharanskiy's hand. Naturally Shcharanskiy received pay from his patrons for what he did. He got material support for his services. So there you have it.

Let me ask you, Mark, what would a person in any country get for passing on classified defense information, information of a defense character, to a foreign power?

Doesn't Sakharov's wife have the right to proper and free medical treatment, Mark asks?

Mark, United States secret services were the ones that planned Sakharov's hunger strike and also his wife's attempt at political asylum in the United States Embassy.

Now mind you, we are among the leading scientific nations of the world and our medicine is capable of giving qualified medical aid to Mrs Bonner, Sakharov's wife, and she gets such aid, Mark, in the best clinics in the country, where there are some of the best eye specialists. What's more, hundreds from various capitalist countries come to the Soviet Union for treatment. Mrs Bonner does not need the aid of any foreign specialists. Her health is such that she was allowed to drive her car -- she went through a medical test recently. Many officials at the embassy, the American Embassy here, know that she leads a very active life, does housework, types a lot -- for the embassy naturally, that is, material for the embassy. This latest whim of Mrs Bonner to go to Italy is not to enter some clinic or undergo some treatment there but to pour more libel against the Soviet Union. It's as simple as that.

SHEVARDNADZE AT TBILISI FOOD INDUSTRY MEETING

LD152105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] A party-economic aktiv meeting of food industry workers of Georgia and the Georgian SSR State Committees on Tea and Wine-Making Industries took place in Tbilisi today. It was noted that the industry is continually renewing its range. Speaking of work successes, the meeting participants stressed that to a large extent they are improving the management structure. At the same time, the speakers emphasized the insufficient activity in finding and exploiting reserves for a further increase in the output and improvement in the quality of food production. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, and Comrade Lein, USSR minister of food industry, spoke at the meeting.

COSMOS 1572 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD151424 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite Cosmos 1572, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue the exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interest of various branches of the economy of the USSR and of international cooperation.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 297 kilometres, minimum distance -- 227 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 82.4 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

The incoming information is transmitted to the state research and production centre "Priroda" (nature) for processing and use.

COSMONAUTS' TASKS IN ORBITAL SPACE STATION

LD151641 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reporting from the mission control center:

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov have been working aboard the Salyut 7 orbital station for 128 days.

The program of the crew's work in the past few days included studies of the earth's surface, experiments within the framework of the study of the atmosphere and ionosphere, and the testing of techniques and means of celestrial orientation.

In parallel with scientific research the cosmonauts have carried out extensive work to unload the Progress 22 transport spacecraft. They distributed the equipment and instruments, delivered by Progress 22, to their assigned places and replaced a block of chemical storage batteries on the station.

One of the days of the past week was a day of rest. The cosmonauts took a shower. During usual radio and television communication sessions they talked to and saw their families.

Another cycle of geophysical experiments under a program of studies of the natural resources of the earth has been planned for today. The Trans-Baykal area, the eastern-coast of Soviet territory and parts of the Pacific will be observed and photographed. The cosmonauts will use in these studies hand-held and stationary photographic cameras and equipment working in different bands of electromagnetic waves.

According to medical monitoring and the results of examinations done by physician Oleg Atkov, the crew are in good health.

The mission of the orbital scientific research complex "Salyut 7"-"Soyuz T 11"-"Progress 22" proceeds normally.

GEN SHKADOV ON REGIMENTAL COMMANDER'S QUALITIES

PM180701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister: "The Regimental Commander"]

[Text] At all stages of building our Army, regimental commanders have occupied a special place in the officer corps. This is only natural, for the regiment is the main tactical, administrative, and economic unit of the Armed Forces. It is capable of fulfilling combat tasks both as part of a formation and independently. The regiment has been and still is the main link in which the training and education of officers and the entire personnel are organized. Strong and closely knit regiments mean strong formations and groupings and strong Armed Forces as a whole.

The regimental commander is a combined commander [yedinonachalnik]. As the regulations say, he bears full responsibility to the Communist Party and Soviet Government for the constant combat and mobilization readiness of the regiment entrusted to him, the successful fulfillment of combat tasks, combat and political training, education, military discipline, and the political and moral state of the personnel...

An absolute majority of regimental commanders justify the high trust placed in them and make a weighty contribution to strengthening the Army and Navy's combat might. Guards Lieutenant Colonel S. Yepishin, for example, is well known in the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District. Eighteen months ago he was appointed commander of a motorized rifle regiment in which the standard of combat training and the state of discipline were causing serious concern. Now this is one of the districts' leading regiments. It successfully completed winter training and is reliable fulfilling competition pledges. This has been achieved largely thanks to the high professional training of Guards Lt Col S. Yepishin, his service zeal, and his ability to rally the collective and rely on his deputies and the party organization. The same high authority is enjoyed by Colonel Yu. Orlov, commander of an antiaircraft missile regiment, who has been awarded all three classes of the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," Guards Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Temnikov, commander of a Guards fighter aircraft regiment, and many other regimental commanders.

"Cadres," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "are really the party and state's gold fund... An efficient and well thought-out system is more important in work with cadres than anywhere else."

Comrade K.U. Chernenko also paid great attention to questions of educating cadres and improving their activity in his speech to voters. "The party seeks to ensure," he said, "that the Leninist style in all its diversity and richness becomes an inner need and the indispensable working tool of every party, soviet, and economic leader. Leaders' powers and rights are extensive in our country, but the responsibiltiy is also great."

These party guidelines fully apply to work with military cadres, including regimental commanders. They compel us to pay even greater attention to their selection, political and military education and training.

Here we must not fail to take account of the fact that the growth in the Army and Navy's technical level of equipment, the development of military art, the improvement in the standard of personnel culture and education, and the increased complexity of the tasks involved in maintaining troop combat readiness make new, higher demands on regimental commanders.

What is the regimental commander like today?

Primarily he is an ideologically convinced person, boundlessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet motherland, and ready, if necessary, to give his life for the ideals of communism. The indispensable qualities of a regimental commander are wide political and professional horizons and the ability to analyze events in progress, make servicemen profoundly aware of our party's foreign and domestic policy, and from class positions draw the correct conclusions from events for their practical activity. The regimental commander is a highly skilled propagandist and agitator.

Among the regimental commander's numerous obligations, the ensuring of a high standard of combat readiness -- which is determined to a crucial degree by the effectiveness of combat and political training -- is placed at the forefront.

It is known that a regimental commander personally instructs officers, knits the staff and subordinate subunits together, and directs their exercises. It is easy to imagine the knowledge and skills necessary for this. He must have perfect knowledge of the nature of contemporary combat, possess the art of organizing it, and firmly control the regiment in combat in any complex situation. The best regimental commanders are unfailingly excellent methods specialists, passing on their experience and knowledge to their deputies, to leaders of branches and categories of troops, to battalion commanders, and via them to all officers, sergeants, and ensigns.

In this connection, questions connected with the intensification of the training process, which is an urgent demand of the times, occupy an increasing place in the activity of regimental commanders. The point of this is to increase the return from every training hour and improve the quality and effectiveness of the whole system of combat and political training, every exercise, and drill. This is multifaceted work requiring a sense of the new, a spirit of quest, initiative, and persistence. One of its trends is the improvement of methods and the introduction of technical training means, including simulator equipment. In the light of the party's demands to step up the policy of thrift, the economic side of this work is highly important, that is, the striving to achieve maximum results with minimum expenditure.

Front-line experience is of lasting importance. In the annals of the Great Patriotic War, there are several well-known regiments which from the very first not only resisted the enemy adequately and steadfastly maintained the defense, but also skillfully attacked, inflicting palpable blows against superior forces. This courage and skill, which had its source in routine prewar training, was always indissolubly linked with the name of the regimental commander, his exactingness, his demandingness, and his desire to learn for himself and to teach his subordinates to wage war against a strong enemy. In our day, in conditions of the sharply aggravated international situation, when the importance of high vigilance and combat readiness is growing, the decisive struggle against indifference, spinelessness, and reduced exactingness in appraising what has been achieved assumes special topicality for regimental commanders.

Demands on the standard of technical training are increasingly growing. Life puts the issue like this: Today's regimental commander must have military-technical training to the same standard as an engineer of corresponding classification. Whichever category of troops we take, subunits everywhere are highly saturated with various types of weapons and combat and other equipment. And the motorized rifle regiments are representative, perhaps, of all categories of troops.

We can imagine what this means for the regimental commander and what tasks it provides him with. It is no accident that the regulations prescribe that he regularly concerns himself with questions connected with the care, maintenance, and use of weapons, combat and other equipment, ammunition, fuel and other material resources.

The diversity and complexity of the tasks facing the regimental commander enhance the importance of precisely calculating and planning his work time and ensuring the smooth performance of his activity. It is these factors which have largely conditioned the successes of leading commanders such as Guards Lieutenant Colonel N. Kalyshev and Lieutenant Colonel V. Zavarzin, recently promoted to higher posts.

It is often possible to see a regimental commander on duty from early morning to late evening. Of course, he has several tasks. But it is also an indisputable fact that the effectiveness of his efforts is determined not by the amount of time spent on duty but by the results achieved, which are directly dependent on the style of work, particularly on efficiency, organization, and skill in determining what is most important and focusing attention on it. I have talked to many regimental commanders about many issues, particularly about shortcomings and omissions. In explaining the causes of these, some cite the abundance of different tasks that crop up unexpectedly and the fact that they "cannot look after everything." However, close analysis makes it clear that a commander's "overloading" results from putting himself at the mercy of petty everyday affairs and from an inability to properly plan and organize his own work and the work of his regimental deputies, staff, and services.

The regulations clearly outline the responsibility and duties of every officer, ensign, sergeant, and soldier. The art of leadership consists in seeking to ensure that each person has precise and full knowledge of and steadily fulfills his regulation duties, and in prompting people to work with organization and initiative, without losing sight of the most important areas of activity of the regiment's collective.

The most important quality of a regimental commander is exactingness toward himself and subordinates. Firm troop control and victory in battle is inconceivable without it. In constantly displaying exactingness and seeking precise knowledge and fulfillment of regulation demands, issued orders, and the order of the day, the commander upholds an awareness in the men of the unshakable nature of the norms and laws of military life. Exactingness provides the best returns when it is displayed firmly and steadily, is extended to all subordinates and all aspects of their activity, and is accompanied by tight control of the fulfillment of orders issued.

Long years of service in the Armed Forces have firmly convinced me that only a regimental commander who can combine high exactingness with tact, a benevolent and respectful attitude toward subordinates, and constant concern for their ideological and professional growth, health, and material and consumer provision, can successfully resolve the tasks set.

Competence, an enhanced innovative sense, and the ability to assume responsibility for the resolution of complex tasks, to note and support initiative promptly, and mobilize the will and energy of personnel are indispensable for all ranks of military leaders, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, stressed at the Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. This applies completely to the style of work of the regimental commander.

It is impossible to imagine a regimental commander without qualities such as efficiency, endurance, and composure. So-called stirring up, pep talks, and pestering about petty things lead to no good. They have an adverse effect on the atmosphere in the collective, hamper the development of the men's initiative, and reduce the effectiveness of their work.

Great circumspection is also needed in disciplinary practice. If many officers in a regiment have received punishment, this is an alarm signal for the commander: It is surely evidence of defects in the style of his work and a manifestation of an attempt to resolve through the imposition of punishment complex problems of education and training that require patience, educational tact, and painstaking work by senior leaders and the regimental body. Sensitivity, responsiveness, the ability to listen to people, and the readiness to help and support them in difficult moments -- a regimental commander is inconceivable without these qualities.

There is a sphere of activity where a regimental commander's influence is exercised constantly. This is the political and military education of the men. He educates primarily by his personal attitude toward matters, his party-mindedness, and his principledness. And how the moral example of the regimental commander, his character, decisiveness, will, external appearance, and manner of conduct count, how they affect officers and all servicemen. At the height of danger at the front, subordinates have always looked primarily to the regimental commander. And if he kept his cool and his self-possession and acted precisely and confidently, they would go into battle fearlessly and crush the enemy. It is right to conclude that the role of these asepcts of a commander's character are increasingly important.

Of all the ways and means of training and education, I would put individual work, chiefly with officers, at the forefront in a regimental commander's work. Yet, some regimental commanders limit their educational activity to conferences, instruction courses, and speeches at conferences and meetings. Of course, the importance of collective forms of influence must not be underestimated, but life urgently demands that the regimental commander personally carry out regular and painstaking work with every officer. It demands all-round and serious training and the ability to patiently get to know a person's character and inclinations, his capacities, and conduct.

Correct action is being taken by those regimental commanders who, after each battalion exercise or check on the course of combat and political training conducted by them, carry out an investigation with the entire officer corps and then individually with each battalion commander.

Support is also merited by the experience of those regimental commanders who for every training period elaborate individual assignments for the independent work of each leader of a category of troops (branch) and battalion commander for improving political knowledge, operational-tactical and military-technical training, and methods skills, and who at the end of the period hold a discussion with each man separately on how the individual assignment has been fulfilled.

In addition, the regimental commander must at least once during the training period have a detailed talk with every leader of a category of troops or branch, battalion commander, and a number of the company and platoon commanders. During the conversation, it is important to listen to the subordinate and discover how he is increasing his political and professional knowledge, expanding his cultural horizons, and improving his style of work. The aim of the conversation is to profoundly analyze the state of military order and discipline in the subunit and of combat and political training.

Experience shows that this system must be introduced into the work practice of deputy regimental commanders, battalion, company, and platoon commanders, indeed all regimental office-holders. An efficiently organized system of individual education and training of subordinates is the hallmark of the work of Lieutenant Colonel V. Antoshkin and Major A. Stolyarov, for example. It is only natural that the units they head occupy leading positions in terms of the standard of combat readiness, discipline, and regulation order.

In all his work, the Communist commander relies on the party organization and directs its activity.

This is an expression of tremendous trust on the part of our Leninist party in the combined commander, who is its representative in the Armed Forces and true son of his people. The skillful use of this right is a key factor in the successful work of the regimental commander and the most important evidence of his party maturity. It is very important to be able to rely on the Komsomol organization, too, and to support youth initiatives.

It is an unshakable rule for a regimental commander to always remember the educational consequences of his decisions and their influence on the atmosphere in the collective and on the men's destinies. He is called on to set an unfailing example of personal involvement in ideological and educational work, an example of constant attention to the personnel's spiritual needs and the men's mood.

The problems of the shaping of regimental commanders are naturally at the focus of attention of military councils, commander, and political organs. It is a positive sign, for example, that recently they have been closely examined at military council sessions in a number of military districts and groups of forces. Measures are being implemented to further improve the forms of training of regimental commanders, particularly regular instruction courses and regular individual work with them by formation commanders and other senior leaders.

There is positive experience in this respect in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and in the Red Banner Carpathian and a number of other military districts. It is important that, in the training and education of regimental commanders, emphasis is laid on questions such as regimental control in daily practice and the ability to determine the chief tasks and organize work. The leading role here belongs to senior leaders. It is they, following the principle that leader teaches subordinate, who directly train skillful regimental commanders.

A regimental commander must be taught. This is indisputable, just as it is indisputable that high exactingness must be displayed to him. The question is how best to do this. Here extremes are inadmissable. One commander, as they say, is not allowed to do anything on his own, while another is left to his own devices from the moment he is appointed.

Life teaches us that a commander's initiative must not be fettered and that he must not be deprived of the possibility of controlling the regiment. It is only wherever specific training and exactingness on the part of senior leaders is combined with trust and with the fostering of independence and responsibility in men that the successful shaping of a regimental commander can be expected.

Corresponding adjustments are necessary in the activity of military training institutions. Commanders experience perhaps their greatest difficulties in the sphere of daily control and leadership. This is exceptionally complex and multifaceted. However, insufficient attention is paid to it in training students.

We cannot fail to recognize that the process of shaping some regimental commanders is beset by considerable defects. It is all the more important to focus attention on the selection of officers for this post. Appointment must without fail be preceded by a study of a person's professional and political qualities. It is a question of in-depth and comprehensive study. This must be painstakingly pursued over a long period of time, right from graduation from school.

Such a comprehensive and detailed study of an officer candidate for the post of regimental commander rules out errors in appointment. Haste is impermissible here. A reliable guarantee against erroneous appointments is a large enough reserve of officers for appointment to these posts, primarily from among deputy commanders and regimental chiefs of staff.

A regimental commander...It is an honorable and responsible post. It is not for nothing that in their reminiscences, many prominent Soviet military leaders have left heartfelt lines about this period of their Army careers.

"...The regimental commander," Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Konev stressed, "is a fundamental figure in the Army in both peace and war time, the main organizer of combat... He is a combined commander and gathers in his hands literally everything that has a direct bearing on battle and military life, the training and education of people, and the maintenance of discipline."

We find remarkable specimens of regimental commanders in fiction and the movies. In brief, there are examples for today's regimental commanders to follow and emulate. It is up to them, profoundly understanding the full range of their responsibility and increased demands and augmenting the traditions of the front-line soldiers, to go on and devote all the ardor of their hearts to the reliable defense of the gains of socialism.

TV SHOWS AIRCRAFT CARRIER, VTOL PLANES IN ACTION

LD162032 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 16 June, in the VREMYA newscast, carries a 2 and 1/2-minute video report on a Minsk aircraft pilot being awarded a title. The announcer introduces the report as follows: "The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on Pilot First Class Yuriy Ivanovich Churilov for achieving high characteristics in mastering new combat equipment and for his courage and heroism." Correspondent L. Savitskiy then presents a video report, accompanied by the following commentary:

"The airfield from which Yuriy Churilov takes off is more often than not an unusual one -- the deck of the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk. Churilov has travelled several thousand miles on the vessel and has carried out dozens of combat training tasks over the ocean. Unusual, too, is the aircraft that Yuriy Ivanovich flies in virtuoso fashion. It can take off and land vertically, and is a cluster of the most brilliant designs filled with the most up-to-date instruments and mechanisms. Nonetheless, the unexpected does sometimes happen, and then it is only the pilot's hands, his strong nerves, and courageous heart that can avert a catastrophe. Yuriy Churlov has twice emerged victorious from what seemed to be a hopeless situation."

Video accompanying this commentary shows the port side of the Minsk in medium shot, then aft deck, its radar antennae and a Yak-36MP (Forger-A) No 54 on a flight deck. Camera then cuts to another Forger-1 No 85 landing vertically on an unidentified airfield, followed by a clip of four fighters standing in line on the airfield, the numbers of the nearest two only being visible as 27 and 81. The fighter numbered 27 is possibly a Forger-B with two separate cockpit canopies open.

This sequence is followed by a video interview with Churilov himself, who reveals nothing about his acts of courage and heroism but notes the general difficulty facing naval pilots when they are in trouble. -- that there is only one place they can land.

Noting that Churilov was one of the first pilots in the country to master the VTOL aircraft in the country, Savitskiy goes on to say how Churilov is passing on his knowledge to younger pilots as commander of the regiment. This commentary is accompanied by further video showing Forger-A No 85 taxiing along the airfield runway, then a brief clip of it hovering or moving slowly in midair. This is followed by a clip showing the port bows of fighter No 81 with the pilot clambering in. A further clip of the fighters on the airfield is followed by a concluding shot of what appears to be a Forger-B, No 26, taking off vertically.